

Russians dig in for winter after crushing most Afghan resistance

The Soviet Army seems to be digging in for a long winter after having crushed resistance in most parts of Afghanistan. The Afghan Army, far from rebelling, is for the most part assisting the Russians. Such fighting as there is appears to be centred on Jalalabad and isolated districts in the north, our own correspondent writes in his first dispatch from inside Afghanistan.

Tanks and artillery control vital roads

From Robert Fisk
Kabul, Jan 8

In all but a few isolated towns the Soviet Army seems to have crushed resistance in Afghanistan. Along the highways south-east of Kabul, huge Soviet Army encampments, protected by dozens of T62 tanks and long-range heavy artillery control the vital arteries between the rebellious provinces of south-eastern Afghanistan.

Only the nightly thundering of explosions in the city of Jalalabad—80 miles from the Pakistan border—bears witness to the continued struggle between Afghan tribesmen and Soviet troops.

For miles after mile this morning down the long road through Qarabag Russian troops could be seen, dressed in furs against the extreme cold, guarding the mountain valleys.

Digging trenches by main roads

Along the strategic Salang Pass, Soviet helicopter gunships flew low over the mountain-ridges, their young gunners perched precariously half out of their machines in the freezing temperatures.

Many of the Soviet soldiers came from the Muslim republics of Soviet Central Asia. In Kabul, for instance, Soviet troops from the Turkmen regions were able to converse easily with local Afghan Army commanders. The high-cheek-bone, Asiatic features of some soldiers often suggested that their military units had been drawn from the Mongolian region.

There are now five complete Soviet divisions in Afghanistan: the 105th Airborne Division based on Kabul, the 66th Motorized Rifles in Herat, the 357th Motorized Rifles in Herat and Kandahar, the 16th Motorized Rifles in the three northern provinces of Badkhashan, Takhar and Samangan and the 306th Motorized Division in Kabul.

There are at least 60,000 Soviet soldiers now in Afghanistan—and from the vast number of troops who can be openly seen digging trenches along the main roads across the country—it would be surprising if the true figure was not higher still.

In Kabul and the villages immediately surrounding the city no open hostility is being shown in the daylight hours to Soviet troops. Indeed, so many of their units have been moved into the countryside that Afghan Army battalions loyal to the new regime of Mr. Babrak Karmal have taken up duties in the city during the day.

But at night Soviet forces move back into Kabul and unconfirmed reports suggest that 10 Russian soldiers have been murdered after dark in the past two weeks, two of them beaten to death with clubs.

The only overt sign of opposition came two days ago when thousands of men and women were waiting to greet political prisoners who were being ceremonially released at the city jail. As a Russian helicopter patrolled just overhead, crowds of stones at the young Soviet troops.

There is little doubt that the Amin regime was deeply detested by the population here and the newly-installed authorities have lost no opportunities in denouncing this to the small band of journalists who have now been permitted to enter Kabul.

Armour still arriving at Kabul airport

The release of the 2,000 prisoners, for example, was a highly emotional sight as inmates flung themselves into the arms of their families.

This impression was only slightly flawed by the sight of other men still incarcerated in the jail, shouting from one window inside the compound and begging to be freed with their comrades. The authorities here claim that there are no further political prisoners.

Soviet armour is still arriving at Kabul airport. There are now 70 T62 tanks parked beside the snow-covered airfield and last week Soviet Anzovov 22 transport aircraft made 4,000 separate flights into the capital.

It is clear that the Afghan Army—far from rebelling en masse against the Russians as opposition sources in Peshawar have been claiming—are for the most part assisting the Soviet forces. The 7th Afghan Division and the 8th, both of which are equipped with Soviet-made tanks, never fired a shot against Russian armour although this may have been due to the quick thinking of a Soviet military adviser.

He apparently convinced the Afghan commanders south of Kabul that they should carry out an inventory of "faulty" ammunition as the first Russian soldiers approached their barracks. The Afghan tanks were thus temporarily immobilized when the Russians arrived.

Such fighting that still goes on appears to be centred on Jalalabad—which is in Soviet hands during the daylight hours—in the north around Baskashan and in the wild mooncape plateau near Ghazni.

Since Soviet units are moved each night—either to impress the population with their quantity or to confuse Western embassy staff in Kabul—it is impossible to know where the weight of Russian armour is concentrated.

However, there is no doubt that the Russian military intervention was a carefully stage-managed operation whose Trojan horse beginning took almost everyone in the country by surprise.

Just north of here, troops of the 105th Airborne Division have quite literally dug a great swathe of trenches across the plateau beneath the mountains. From a distance they look like soldiers standing along the front line of the Somme in those old series photographs of the First World War. Their commanders must be hoping that this is the only obvious parallel between the two operations.

Disclosures revive sanctions clash

By John Huxley

One hundred copies of an annex to the Bingham report on Rhodesian Sanctions-busting, entitled *Evidence of Criminal Charges*, have now been made available, unannounced and apparently unknown to MPs. As a result, further protests over companies which broke sanctions are likely when Parliament reassembles next week.

Labour MPs are to press for a Commons debate on the decision not to prosecute companies alleged to have broken sanctions orders by allowing oil and petroleum to reach Rhodesia from 1980 onwards.

Last month's announcement by Sir Michael Havers, QC, the Attorney General, that the Director of Public Prosecutions had decided against proceeding on the basis of the findings of the Bingham report on oil sanctions caused anger and disquiet among MPs of all parties.

These feelings have not been eased by the manner in which the Government has only now made available the controversial Annex III. This was withheld from publication along with the main findings in September 1978, because it was believed that it might affect criminal charges that were expected to follow.

The Foreign Office has now disclosed that 100 copies of Annex III were placed in the Commons Vote Office shortly before Christmas.

Although MPs have been pressing for its release for some time, none of those contacted by *The Times* was aware that it was now available. Several MPs expressed surprise that the annex had been produced as further evidence of the Government's desire to see the "Bingham affair" quietly die.

One MP commented: "Perhaps Santa Claus dropped it off on Christmas morning."

The Times has obtained a copy of Annex III. It collects together references to evidence contained in the main report which would be relevant when considering whether sanctions offences had been committed.

In detail the legal obligations and structure of companies mentioned in the report: Shell Mocambique; Shell Rhodesia (PVT); BP Rhodesia (PVT); Shell and BP Marketing Services (PVT); Central African Petroleum Refineries (PVT); Shell South Africa (PVT); and others.

Continued on page 15, col 2

Steel unions pressing for complete ban on industry supplies

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The national state steel strike, now in its second week, may be extended to private sector steelmakers, cutting off all domestic supplies to the British manufacturing industry. And the blockade of ports to stop imports of foreign steel is to be intensified.

Leaders of the two main unions involved, the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation and the National Union of Blast-furnacemen yesterday unanimously endorsed their negotiators' rejection of British Steel's latest pay offer.

Mr William Sims, general secretary of the ISITC, then wrote to Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, saying: "I might add that there is considerable pressure upon us at the present moment to involve all the private sector in this dispute."

Further extension of the strike, expected today after BSC wage talks with unions representing about 25,000 steel craftsmen. Mr Terry Duffy, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, warned BSC yesterday that their negotiations "fail, the craft unions will join the official stoppage."

The AUEW is to pay its 18,000 members in British Steel a week strike pay, a weekly sum of £175,000. The biggest union involved, the ISITC, is not paying dispute benefit other than hardship money to its 90,000 striking members, but circulars are going out telling the men how to claim social security benefit for their families.

The signs are that the unions are digging in for a long shut-down. No further talks are in prospect, and the most optimistic prediction is that negotiations with BSC might resume in two weeks. In the interim, pickets are in the private steelmaking sector are moving towards a crisis.

Mr Sims travelled to Birmingham yesterday for a further round of negotiations, but an extension of the nationalized industry shutdown is unlikely ahead of the ISITC's next executive meeting on January 16.

Fears that steel workers from private firms would join the dispute receded last night after a meeting in Birmingham of the Midlands wages board covering 3,000 private steelworkers.

Mr Sims said after the meeting that employers had made a better offer than the one British Steel made to men in the public sector. He refused to say how much extra had been offered.

Sir Charles Villiers, chairman of BSC, warned that the state steel strike could last for several weeks and affect a "huge chunk" of the British economy. Speaking on the BBC radio programme *The World At One* he said: "Thirty-five per cent of industry uses steel in a big way. We cannot get away from the importance of it." But he felt nothing useful would be gained by reopening negotiations within the next few days.

The steelworkers are looking for "pennies from heaven". His comments were echoed on a rival radio channel by his chief executive, Mr Robert Scholey, who said on the Jimmy Young programme that British Steel was "at the limit of our offer."

He added: "There is a great feeling right through the corporation that the sooner we stand on our feet and earn money in an honourable way, so we are not living on hand-outs, that would be jolly good for everybody."

The General and Municipal Workers became the fourth union to make the strike official for its 10,000 members in the industry. Mr David Bassett, GMWU general secretary, said: "Continued on page 2, col 3"



Major-General Sir Frank Kitson: New approach to staff training.

British riots training by Army

By Fred Emery
Political Editor

Television viewers will tonight be offered a dramatic documentary insight into British Army officer training which includes an exercise where soldiers routinely fire on rioters in a British mainland city next year after police lose control.

Political controversy is almost certain to be provoked by the opening programme in the BBC 1 series entitled *War School* which examines the Staff College at Camberley. Officers are interviewed discussing "subversion" in strikes, and in British broadcasting and press.

Major-General Sir Frank Kitson, the college commandant, has the focus for earlier left-wing criticisms over his writing on counter-insurgency, scoffs at suggestions that he had any intention of being mixed up in a military coup.

Told by the interviewer, Mr Michael Cockrell, that he had become a "hate figure" for left-wingers, the general shrugged it off and said they were "way off net" in connecting him with any thought of a military coup in Britain.

The programme notes the general's expertise in counter-insurgency in Kenya, Malaysia, Cyprus, Oman and in Ulster (where he commanded the 39th Infantry Brigade). It suggests that the lessons he has drawn have radically altered traditional staff training. To become effective anti-terrorist commanders the Camberley students must develop deviousness, patience, and skill at psychological operations.

The Army (and the programme) have gone to some lengths to keep secret the identity of the British city chosen for the exercise. It is called, fictitiously "Two Rivers", but some will recognize it. While the Army emphasizes that the exercise and the film they have themselves made of it, are purely for training purposes, the scenario has a grim reality about it.

A Staff Reporter writes: A senior Army officer said last night: "The examination of counter-revolutionary warfare is an essential part of an Army officer's training. It is looked at in a theoretical way at the staff college together with every other type of warfare that might face the 1980s."

"There are four programmes in the series and they cover virtually every aspect of an officer's training. I think people should see all the programmes before making a judgement."

Five pickets arrested in clash with police

From Ronald Kershaw
Northern Industrial Correspondent Sheffield

Five men were arrested after scuffles between striking steelworkers picketing a Sheffield private sector steel works by police yesterday.

About 150 pickets gathered at the gates of Hadfields' East Hecla steel works and attempted to stop two lorries laden with steel billets from another private Sheffield firm, Brown Bayley Steels, entering.

A senior police officer said: "The pickets wanted to persuade them not to enter. It appeared the lorry drivers were not members of the unions represented on the picket line."

The drivers sought advice from their own union which advised them to cross the picket line. The pickets then formed a line five or six deep in front of the gates.

"Peaceful persuasion by the police and members of the Transport and General Workers Union and the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation was not successful in moderating the situation, and to uphold the lorry drivers' right, police action was necessary. As a consequence five people were arrested."

To clear the gates, the police linked arms and moved in a V-formation among the pickets and the scuffling which led to the arrests broke out.

The arrests broke out. Soon afterwards most of the pickets dispersed.

Throughout the morning the pickets at Hadfields stopped all lorries, spoke to the drivers but failed to turn them back.

One picket leader said the lorries were mostly owned by local contractors. "Retribution will come later. They will never enter BSC plants again," he said.

Derek Norton, chairman of Hadfields, who goes out to talk to the pickets daily, said that Hadfields sympathized with the strikers, but pointed out that the company was not involved in the dispute.

He sent a telegram to Mr William Sims, general secretary of the ISITC, asking for a special dispensation from picketing for Hadfields, stating that the company had resigned from the Engineering Employers' Association so that it could meet the unions' claims.

Mrs Gandhi accuses superpowers

From Richard Wigg
Delhi, Jan 8

Mrs Indira Gandhi's Congress Party had won 332 seats out of the 489 results in the Indian general election declared by tonight. This is a crushing victory, but she had campaigned extraordinarily hard to achieve it.

As it happened, the former Prime Minister had no need to go south as an assurance policy to a second constituency, Medak, which she won last night by a margin of over 200,000 votes.

Mr Jagjivan Ram, the Harijan leader, congratulated Mrs Gandhi today on her party's victory, signalling the hopes of a post in her new Government.

The former Janata Defence Minister has held Cabinet posts almost uninterruptedly since 1946.

Leadership recognized, page 5



Afghan tribesmen prepare to leave their mountain stronghold to fight Government and Soviet troops.

US orders Russians to recall 17 diplomats

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Jan 8

The United States has told the Soviet Union to call home "expeditiously" 17 Russian diplomats who are in New York serving up a Consulate-General.

Moscow has been informed that the US would not be allowed, as retaliation for the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The Americans also said they would recall soon seven of their diplomats in Kiev who are there to open an American Consulate-General which has been cancelled by Washington.

The plans for the New York and Kiev offices were approved three years ago.

The Soviet airline, Aeroflot, has been told that after next week it can fly only twice a week between the United States and the Soviet Union instead of the present three flights.

The general cultural agreement between the two countries, which expired at the end of last year, will not be renewed.

The question of whether the United States should refuse to recognize the new Government in Afghanistan and "recall" the 40 or so Americans there, is still under review.

Permanent force: The American State Department believes that Soviet troop strength in Afghanistan is nearing 100,000 and that the Russians intend to keep a permanent military presence there.

Mr Hodding Carter, spokesman for the State Department, said in Washington that the number and equipment of Soviet troops showed they were not just an expeditionary force. "They are probably the core of a larger, permanent force to be deployed in the future," he said.

Kissinger warning: Russia may follow its Afghanistan intervention with a "peace offensive" hoping to split the United States from its West European allies, Dr Henry Kissinger, the former Secretary of State, said in Boston.

He also said that the Russians would remain in Afghanistan until they could install a government they could totally rely on. "I don't foresee that in any short-term future," he said.

AP. Photograph and other Afghanistan news, page 5

At least cancel the Long-Distance Intervention...

BOYCOTT MOSCOW GAMES!

Stormont talks survive day of tension

The constitutional conference on Northern Ireland survived a tense day only because no substantive discussions were held. All three participating parties issued agenda proposals, ranging from strong demands for Irish unity, to insistence that unity should not be debated, and a call for tougher security measures against the IRA. Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, submitted a list of issues that might form an agenda. It did not include power sharing or Irish unity. The conference adjourns at midday today.

Dearer whisky

Whisky prices are going up. Distillers, one of the United Kingdom's largest suppliers, will charge 30p a bottle more in the shops on February 8, and Teachers 20p on January 21. Distillers' gins, Gordons and Booths, will also increase by 20p, with Cossack vodka 15p more.

Kelly evidence pledge

The evidence given by police officers to Mr David Gerty, Assistant Chief Constable of the West Midlands police force, on the death of Mr James Kelly, who died while in the custody of Liverpool police, will be available at the resumed inquest.

Australia triumph

Australia won the second Test against England in Sydney by six wickets, the victory giving them the three-match series. Greg Chappell, the captain, scored 98 not out in the Australian second innings and said afterwards that his side regarded themselves as having won the Ashes.

Harlow's Cup win

Harlow Town, the Isthmian League part-timers, went through to the fourth round of the FA Cup by beating Leicester, of the second division, 4-0 in a replay. Mackenzie, a solicitor, scored the goal.

Money supply curb

The Government appears to be scoring some success in curbing Britain's monetary growth, according to preliminary banking figures for December. Sterling M3, the broad-based measure of money, grew by 0.5 per cent, limiting the annual expansion of money supply to close to Government targets Page 15.

Homes check urged

Legislation to curb the activities of unregistered private nursing homes for the aged needs strengthening. This was stated at the Hammersmith inquest on Miss Olive St Barba, who died in December, aged 93, two months after her marriage to a helper at an unlicensed West Kensington home Page 4.

Children sent home in timetable dispute

Thousands of children were sent home from schools in Avon and Trafford after teachers refused to work to timetables revised because of staff cuts. Children in 14 other local authority areas had their work disrupted when teachers refused to take what they claimed were oversized classes or replace absent colleagues Page 2.

Red Brigades kill 3

Terrorists yesterday machine-gunned three policemen to death on the outskirts of Milan. They blocked the road with their car, jumped out, fired long bursts at the policemen's car and then drove off. The terrorist group, Red Brigades claimed responsibility Page 4.

Dismissed shop steward: Engineering union warns Labour National Executive Committee to keep out of its affairs 2

Cancer in the 1980s: First of a three-part series suggests that death rate is unlikely to improve this decade 4

Tei Aviv: Mr Dayan challenges Israel Cabinet over settlement in Nabulus 6

Classified advertisements: Appointment vacant, pages 6, 7, 21-23; Property, 7; Personal, 23, 24

Help the Deaf Communicate...

If you can hear and you can speak, then you have a priceless gift; for the repercussions of LIFE-LOSS DEAFNESS—the inability to speak naturally, to hear and be educated by normal means, the frustration and loneliness, social and economic—are beyond the understanding of most hearing people. That is why the work of the B.D.A. must go on, to help create better opportunities for the deaf. Will you help by sending a donation now to:

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ROYCE
HOW II

HOME NEWS

Trade union man fights party call for expulsion

From Our Correspondent Oxford

The national executive of the Labour Party is considering whether an Oxford union official should be expelled from the party, on the basis of a recommendation to that effect from its organization committee.

The member in question, Mr. Ted Heslin, is chairman of the Transport and General Workers' Union bookshop branch at Blackwell, the Oxford booksellers. Labour's organization committee says he has spread the views of an organization "which was not affiliated to the Labour Party".

A year ago Mr. Heslin was expelled from Oxford City Labour Party because it was alleged he gave active support to the Workers' Socialist League, a Trotskyist group. He then appealed to the national executive of the party.

Today Mr. Heslin denied that he belonged to any other political organization. He said: "I would not like to comment until I have seen the recommendation in context. I would still like to be a member of the Labour Party."

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In brief

Boy barred from football club

A football supporter, aged 16, was ordered by Judge Smith at Aldershot County Court, Hampshire, yesterday not to attend any more Aldershot home games until the full trial of the club's attempt to bar him from its ground for life.

The judge gave Aldershot Football Club a temporary injunction barring a Kerry Waldron from the ground from which the club banned him for a season after an incident last April.

Shah of Iran to give Frost TV interview

The Shah of Iran is to tell his story in a television interview with David Frost, the company said last night. An adviser to the Shah said Mr. Frost would have complete editorial control of the interview and questions would not be submitted in advance.

Watch clue to dead man

Watchmakers have been asked to help to identify a ratted man whose body was washed up on the Lincolnshire coast 12 days ago. His wristwatch, which had been made recently, bore the code number DM458/877.

Queen offers school

The Queen is offering the village school at Dersingham on the Sandringham estate to Norfolk county council for use as a youth and community centre. It is closing in the summer.

6,000 mine vacancies

National Coal Board vans are to tour north Derbyshire in a campaign to recruit more than 6,000 miners this year. Apart from filling vacancies caused by retirement the board plans to create 1,000 new jobs.

Mountbatten inquest

An inquest on Lord Mountbatten and three others who died when their boat was blown up in Donegal Bay by the Provisional IRA will be held at Sligo today.

Ripper theory denied

Chief Supr Peter Gilrain, of West Yorkshire police, yesterday discounted a theory that there were two Yorkshire Rippers.

£10m prison planned

A prison estimated to cost £10m is to be built at Griston, Norfolk, for 463 prisoners.

Cancer in the 1980s-1: More than £25m a year spent on research in Britain

Death rate unlikely to improve this decade

By Annabel Ferriman

More than £25m a year is spent on cancer research in Britain, but the death rate from the condition has changed little since the war. Cancer accounted for about 20 per cent of all deaths during the 1970s and the rate seems unlikely to improve during the 1980s.

Research seems to have had little effect in reducing the death rate from the four big killers: cancer of the lung, large intestine, breast and stomach. Together they cause almost two thirds of all cancer deaths.

More women, in particular, are dying from cancer. Deaths from breast cancer, which were declining between 1943 and 1963, are increasing and deaths among women from lung cancer rose 40 per cent in the past decade.

Lung cancer deaths generally are on the increase, but the rate is slowing for men. In spite of a threefold increase between 1951 and 1975, the increase in the past decade has been only 3 per cent. Deaths from cancer of the large intestine and stomach are gradually declining.

Success has crowned research efforts in a few areas. Deaths from Hodgkin's Disease, a condition marked by enlargement of the lymphatic glands and spleen, which progressive anaemia, for example, fell from 844 in 1965 to 564 in 1978 and doctors believe that many patients are being cured.

Considerable strides have also been made in the treatment of childhood cancers, but deaths from them and from Hodgkin's Disease were never more than a small minority of cancer deaths.

The wide variation in death rates illustrates the complexity of cancer. It is not a single disease, but a condition which can affect virtually any cells in the body.

Its lethal potential varies enormously depending upon where it begins, where it spreads and at what stage treatment is begun. The simple "basal cell" skin cancer is easily treated and almost never spreads, but other cancers, such as some that affect the lung, spread rapidly and are virtually uncontrollable.

There are nearly all diseases of old age, however, a fact which accounts for their rise in the twentieth century. Infectious diseases were the main killers before 1900, but as they were brought under control, cancer and cardiovascular diseases have taken over as the main cause of mortality.

Different cancers are thought to have different causes though, with the exception of lung cancer and smoking, they have not been clearly established for the main cancers.

Most of the clues point towards diet as an important cause. An association between total fat intake and breast cancer has been observed on an international scale, as has a lack of fibre in the diet and cancer of the large intestine.

The incidence varies according to social class and geography and those differences have been studied to try to discover the causes.

Cancer of the breast and prostate are more common among the rich than the poor, but all the other cancers are more prevalent among the poor, so, therefore, have a slightly higher death rate from cancer.

Geographical variations are noticeable particularly in relation to cancer of the stomach, which is more common in the North-east and North-west of England than in the South, and much more common in Wales.

The incidence is lower in rural areas than in urban areas, which has suggested to some epidemiologists a connection with air pollution.

The incidence also varies enormously between continents. In Nigeria and Texas the rate is 7.2 per 100,000; in Japan it is 94 per 100,000.

Bladder cancer varies considerably in distribution. In the United States geographical studies show high mortality in counties where there are a large number of workers in the chemical and motor vehicle industries.

The incidence among families has been studied to see whether genetic factors are important. They appear to be relevant in some of the main varieties.

Cancer of the breast, for example, is about three times more common in relatives of breast cancer patients than in the general population. Similarly cancer of the stomach and large intestine are somewhat more common in the relatives of patients.

There is, however, no evidence that many families have a heightened susceptibility to all forms of cancer in general.

The epidemiologist who studies these disease patterns is the Dr. Philip Marmot of the Medical Research Council, who has put together the clues with thoroughness and interpret them with care.

Present thinking is coming increasingly to the view that a cure for cancer will not be found for 10 or 20 years or more, so the role of the epidemiologist has become crucial. Does he have the answers?

Tomorrow: prevention versus cure.

Like the 412 and the other Bristol model, the 603 saloon, the Beaufighter has a rust-free aluminium body and is one of the few cars still made with a separate chassis. The front seats have electrical adjustment for reach, height and tilt and other standard features include air conditioning, leather trim and central door locking.

Selling cars directly from its London office in Kensington, Bristol has no network of dealers. Bristol was founded after the Second World War when the Bristol Aeroplane Company decided to use part of its factory at Filton for car manufacture.

Bristol Cars, a private company, still uses Filton, hiring production facilities from the British Aircraft Corporation. Next week Mr. Crook will fly to the United States to set up an export business there.

Mr. Crook, chairman of Bristol Cars, said yesterday: "Although high maximum speeds are irrelevant these days, there are still people who want outstanding acceleration, particularly from top gear. We feel that the turbo provides this, while still giving reasonable fuel economy."

In motorway cruising, the car should give at least 17 miles to the gallon, but hard driving will increase consumption to about 12 miles per gallon.

The Beaufighter costs £38,000, making it one of the most expensive cars available in Britain. One of its strongest selling points could be its rarity, for the rate of production is less than one a week.

The company's total output is only three cars a week, each of them hand built and taking four months to complete.

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Call to tighten law on private nursing homes

By Craig Seron

Serious doubts about the law on private old people's homes have been expressed after the death of a woman, aged 82, at an unregistered home in west London and her marriage to the male nurse who looked after her.

An inquest into the death of Miss Olive St. Barbe, who died on December 27, leaving more than £150,000, opened at Hamamstead yesterday. The family of Miss St. Barbe, who lived at Highgate, in north London, claim that she intended to alter her will when she married, but before she died the Court of Protection appointed the Official Solicitor to her receiver.

Hamamstead council's social services department said that, together with the local health authority, it was inquiring into the home at Fitzjames Avenue, West Kensington, where Miss St. Barbe died. Although it had come to the authority's attention on several occasions, the home, run by a Mrs. Alice Klouda, was not registered as a nursing home, nor a residential home for old people.

Scotland Yard said that it was keeping "a watching brief" on the matter.

Mr. Inquest Mr. Wallace Davey, aged 45, who described himself as a voluntary helper at the home, said his marriage to Miss St. Barbe in October at Fulham Register Office, "was valid."

Dr. John Burton, the coroner, who adjourned the inquest for two weeks, said there was a difficulty because the death certificate had been altered. He said: "We have two St. Barbes and a Davey added on in a different handwriting."

Miss St. Barbe came to the nursing home in June, 1978, and was not able to do anything for herself, although mentally normal.

Dr. Burton said he had seen in notes from the Court of Protection that Miss St. Barbe had been paying £200 a week. Mr. Davey said she was paying for nursing, care, general maintenance, drugs, laundry, heating and lighting. Asked about her weight of 4st 4lb at her death, he said she was on a mainly liquid diet and had lost teeth.

Mr. Davey, who told the inquest he had spent four sleepless days and nights over Christmas looking after Miss St. Barbe, afterwards issued a statement through his solicitor saying that he had married her because she had "expressed a wish."

"I did not marry her to obtain any financial benefits, but merely to help her ensure that her wishes were complied with," he said. "Because of these circumstances she did not wish her family to know of the marriage."

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Call to tighten law on private nursing homes

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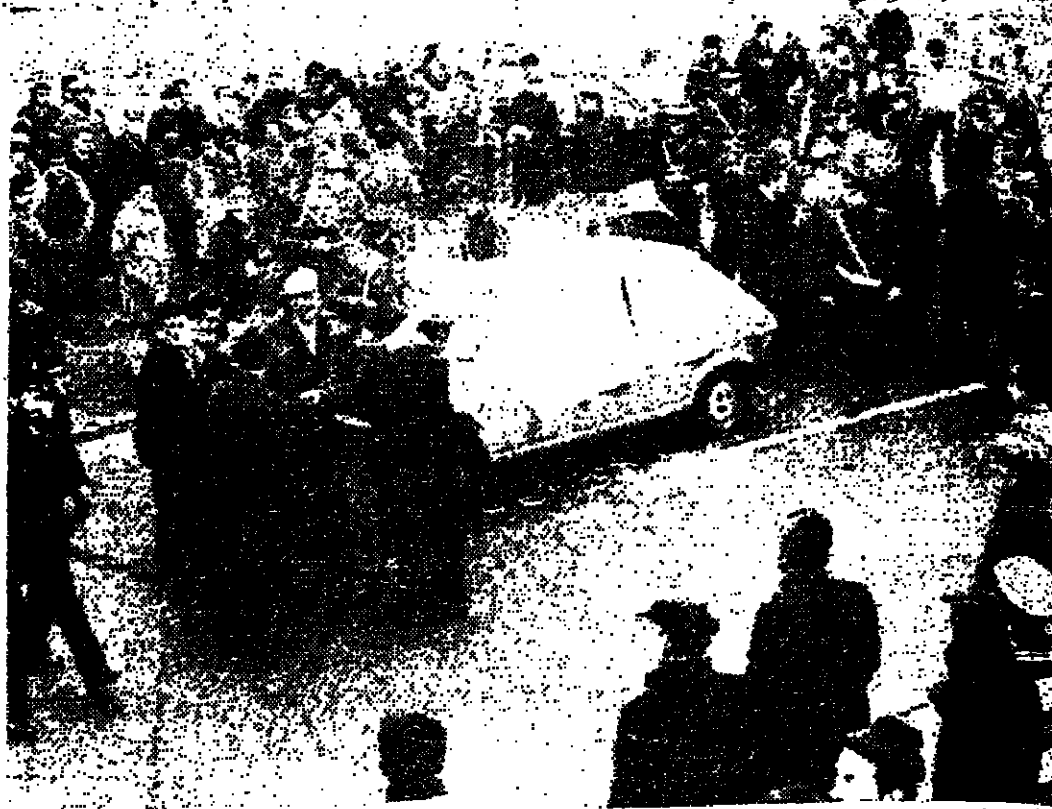
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WEST EUROPE



The car in which three policemen were machine-gunned to death.

Red Brigades terrorists murder three policemen in Milan

From Peter Nichols Rome, Jan 8

While Sicily today paid its bitter last homage to Signor Piersanti Mattarella, the murdered leader of its regional administration, gunmen struck in the north, with an ambush on the outskirts of Milan in which three policemen were machine-gunned to death.

The three victims in plain clothes were driving to carry out their regular duties of patrolling schools in the area. They were armed but there was no sign of any reaction on their part because the attack was so swift.

Witnesses say that a Fiat 128 with three killers on board awaited the arrival of the police car from a grass verge. As the police car approached, the terrorists blocked the road with their car, stepped out with automatic weapons in their hands, two of the three with their faces covered, and proceeded to fire long bursts at the policemen.

One of the terrorists bent down to look through the front window, presumably to check whether the car was empty, and then the three drove away.

Two witnesses who were behind the police car in the line of traffic were tonight said still to be suffering from shock. Responsibility for the murders was claimed in a telephone call by the far left-wing Red Brigades terrorist movement.

The retiring Archbishop of Milan, Cardinal Colombo, today prayed for "God's charity that the hand of Cain should no longer prevail against the honest and the innocent, and to restore this tormented city to its vocation of work and peace."

Some 29 police and carabinieri were killed in Italy in 1978 and 1979. The biggest attack so far by terrorists remains the kidnapping and later murder of Signor Aldo Moro, the Christian Democratic former Prime Minister, in May, 1978, when his five bodyguards were killed by the assassins.

President Pertini went to Palermo today for the funeral of Signor Mattarella who was murdered on a Sunday when he was returning home with his family. His wife attended the funeral service with a bound arm which was injured when she tried to protect her husband.

The Archbishop of Palermo, Cardinal Pappalardo, said in his homily: "We do not know whether to cry more on the tomb of our dear brother, fallen at the height of his powers and of his service for the community, or for the tragic fate of Italy, lacerated by hatreds and mortal shocks which compromise its very existence as a free and civilized country."

He supported the views of Signor Aldo Moro, who was kidnapped on the day he was due to attend Parliament for a vote of confidence in a government which for the first time had the official support of the Communists.

Signor Giuliano's blaming of both terrorism and the Mafia reflects the confusion about the motive for the murder. Some seek a purely political explanation.

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AFGHANISTAN

Kremlin hardliners calculate that détente is an easy price to pay for strategic advantage

Russians prepare for freeze in relations with West

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Jan 8

The Russians are now bracing themselves for a sharp deterioration in their relations with America in the wake of their widely condemned intervention in Afghanistan and the measures announced in retaliation by President Carter.

But though the Soviet press is now mounting a vitriolic counter-attack on American policies around the globe, the reaction to the grain embargo, the postponement in opening an American consulate in Kiev and the American aid to Pakistan has been fairly restrained so far.

The Russians do not want to be seen to accept the idea that their intervention has had wider effects than they foresaw. Dismissal is still official Soviet policy towards the West, though Moscow now has no illusion that it can survive in anything other than name for some years to come.

To the 15 elderly men in the Politburo who make the decisions, that probably does not matter. Over the past two years it has become obvious that the policy was not going to provide the security the Russians sought to allow them to pursue their own interests.

Relations with the United States have been under increasing strain ever since President Carter took office and the Russians believed there was little to be lost by upsetting him again.

The Russians judge their relations with the West by their relations with Washington. Other countries, except perhaps West Germany, do not really matter. America is seen as the leader of NATO, and it is the Soviet-American relationship that affects issues of strategy.

security and the overall direction of the Western alliance. But the policy of détente, which is closely identified with President Brezhnev himself, has not seemed to work. Its trade benefits are marginal as the Americans have still not removed the restrictions on trade with the Soviet Union.

Increasingly in Soviet eyes détente has seemed to hold Moscow hostage to the hardliners in the Pentagon and in the Senate. The Russians are publicly warned they should not do this or that for fear of upsetting détente and jeopardizing the ratification of the SALT 2 treaty on the limitation of strategic arms.

Moscow badly needs the SALT 2 treaty, not only for economic reasons, but as an indication to the Soviet military leadership that it is possible to make binding agreements with the Americans on security matters.

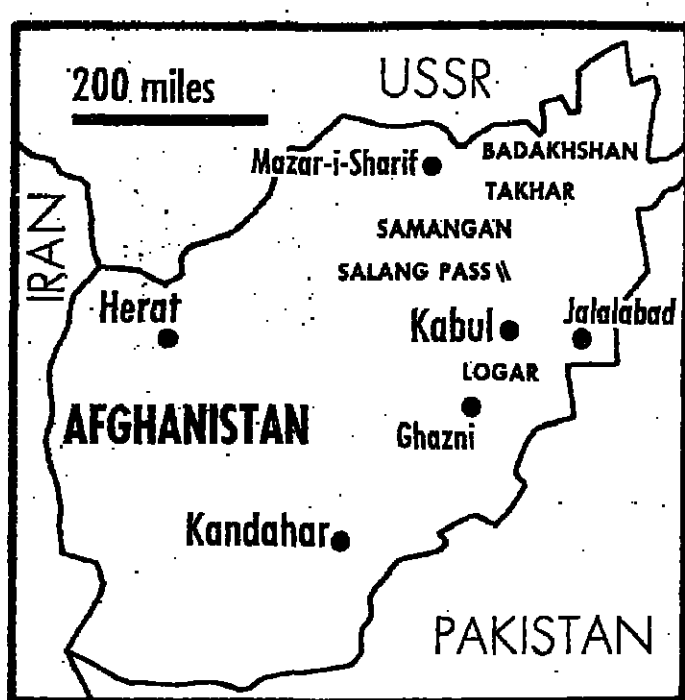
But the Russians do not want SALT if it is to weave a restraining net around what they regard as their vital interests in other parts of the world.

In the past year, they came to realize three things.

First, the American leadership appeared weak and was unable to make its displeasure with Soviet actions felt. Secondly, the SALT treaty was unlikely to be through next year, the Senate however well the Russians behaved.

Thirdly, the main military value of SALT to the Russians—the guarantee that nuclear war would not be fought on Soviet soil—was undermined by the decision to deploy nuclear missiles capable of reaching the Soviet Union in Western Europe.

The Russians regarded Mr Carter as unpredictable. But they found that upsetting him did not seem to matter.



They were angered by his human rights campaign and took the risk of rejecting out of hand his SALT proposals in 1977. Mr Carter drew up new proposals and toned down his human rights campaign.

They placed dissidents on trial, risking American retaliation. In the end none of the trade deals suffered. The Americans ordered Soviet troops in Cuba to be withdrawn: the Russians refused, and after a face-saving accommodation the Americans dropped the issue.

The hardliners in the Politburo presumably drew the appropriate lessons, encouraged also by the example of Iran. At the same time they were intensely angered by the NATO decision last month, which was seen to be a result of American pressure.

There is no suggestion that Mr Brezhnev's personal ascendancy is weakening, in spite of his poor health. But it does seem as though the Soviet leadership, by sanctioning full-scale intervention in Afghanistan, has decided not to let détente stand in the way of strategic interests.

Hostile reaction in the Muslim world, it was probably argued, could be dealt with by a vigorous propaganda campaign, and in any case would be overshadowed by a forceful denouement of the American-Iranian crisis.

The Russians appear however to have been surprised by the strength of the Western reaction to Afghanistan. They did not expect that changing a hard-line and brutal communist for a more flexible man who was pro-

posing to slow down the pace of sweeping reforms would provoke such condemnation. The Soviet media have shown the same rather puzzled anger as they did when the West condemned Vietnam's overthrow of Pol Pot.

But if Afghanistan signals an effective end to détente as the Russians have liked it the world to be understood, is Moscow expecting a return to the cold war?

The answer appears to be No—at least, not in the sense of the words in the 1950s. There are too many Western interests in keeping businesslike relations with the Russians. Trade is one, cultural contacts are only reluctantly broken by the West, and the Americans always have to sell their grain somewhere.

What Moscow now expects is a long-term freeze. Relations will clearly worsen in the immediate future, and Soviet advocates of closer contacts with the West are very pessimistic. In virtually every field, the Russians will now close the doors to the West for a while.

To the Kremlin that does not matter. Indeed it may well be welcome to the ideologists who feared that prolonged contact with the West was weakening the ideological basis of communism, lowering the vigilance against western influence.

In a few years' time the Soviet leadership will be preoccupied with its own succession struggle and the rapidly worsening economic situation. The need then will be to keep contacts with the West to a minimum until the internal situation is stabilized.

The hardliners in the Politburo may have calculated that détente was the easy price to pay for security on the borders and a strategic advantage that the West, for all its present threats and counter-measures, is unlikely to be able to take away.

OVERSEAS

Mr Mugabe threatens to break ceasefire if Mrs Thatcher lets 'violations' of agreement continue

Maputo, Jan 8.—Mr Robert Mugabe, joint leader of the Patriotic Front, threatened today to break the Rhodesian ceasefire if Mrs Thatcher did not end violations of the peace agreement reached in London.

In a letter to Mrs Thatcher, the Patriotic Front leader, the British Governor, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the former Prime Minister, and the Rhodesian armed forces.

Mr Mugabe, who commands the bulk of the guerrilla forces in the country, said Lord Soames had allowed South African military units to operate in Rhodesia despite the fact that the London agreement stated that they would be withdrawn.

He accused the Governor of allowing General Peter Walls, the commander of the Security Forces, to deploy his forces while guerrilla troops were confined to camps and risked encirclement.

Mr Mugabe, commander of the Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army (ZANLA), also complained that Bishop Muzorewa's "auxiliary" forces had been allowed the same freedom of movement as the Security

Forces and were trying to move into territory evacuated by the Patriotic Front.

He also protested at Britain's decision to postpone the return of leaders of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) to Rhodesia and said the development of the situation posed a "dangerous threat" to the elections set for next month. He added: "What chicanery is this, Madam Prime Minister?"

The letter demanded an immediate end to the alleged violations of the agreement and went on: "If they continue, I shall regard my side and its forces as equally free to dishonour, in a similar way, the ceasefire agreement."—Agence France-Press.

Complaints rejected: A British spokesman said none of Mr Mugabe's complaints concerning deployment of the Rhodesian troops, South African forces at Beit Bridge, and the presence of Security Force "auxiliaries" in rural areas, constituted a breach of the ceasefire, writes Nicholas Ashford from Salisbury.

He said the Governor was entitled under the Lancaster House agreement to use any forces that had accepted his authority, and the continued

presence of Patriotic Front guerrillas who had not reported to assembly areas was itself a breach of the ceasefire.

Lagos protest: Students backing Mr Mugabe occupied the Nigerian capital of Lagos for 12 hours yesterday protesting against the presence of South African soldiers in Rhodesia.—Agence France-Press.

Commonwealth anger: Strong criticism of Lord Soames's decision to allow South African troops to guard the Beit Bridge was voiced yesterday at a meeting of the Commonwealth Southern Africa Committee in London, writes David Spanier, Our Diplomatic Correspondent. Commonwealth representatives accused Britain of breaking firm undertakings given at the Lancaster House conference.

The Governor's move, when there is no serious breakdown of law and order, is considered a breach of faith.

An early meeting with Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, will be sought by Mr Shridath Ramphal, the Commonwealth Secretary-General, to express the committee's views.

Four killed in Iran during armed attack on gendarmes

Tehran, Jan 8.—Four Government security officers were killed in a confrontation with insurgents in the north-western city of Tabriz as guerrillas attacked a gendarme truck being stopped by insurgents, the Pars report said.

Anti-Government crowds rallied in the north-western city of Tabriz as guerrillas attacked a gendarme truck being stopped by insurgents, the Pars report said.

Officials at the East Azerbaijan governor-general's office said at least 20,000 people rallied in support of Ayatollah Shariat-Madari.

Members of the opposition Muslim People's Republican Party (MPRP), supporters of Ayatollah Shariat-Madari, estimated the crowd to be 100,000 strong and said some protesters tore down portraits of Ayatollah Khomeini, the revolutionary leader.—AP and Reuters.

Greek forces chief asks to be replaced

From Our Correspondent
Athens, Jan 8

General Ioannis Davos, who has been head of the Greek armed forces since September, 1976, has asked to be relieved of his duties in order, as an announcement by the Defence Ministry put it, "to facilitate the 'renewal' of the country's military leadership".

The Defence Ministry said Mr Constantine Karamanlis, the Prime Minister, had asked the general to stay as Chief of the National Defence General Staff last summer when he asked to be replaced.

Clearly, the Prime Minister was keen that General Davos, aged 61, should continue the negotiations which he had been conducting with the Commander-in-Chief of Allied Forces in Europe on the military re-integration of Greece in NATO.

Gandhi triumph seen as popular recognition of true leadership

From Richard Wigg
Delhi, Jan 8

An attempt to find the main reasons behind Mrs Indira Gandhi's comeback with the greatest election victory of her long political career could well start at what might seem its most baffling point: the majority of more than 100,000 by which Mr Sanjay Gandhi, the Prime Minister's younger son, unseated the Janata MP of the Amethi constituency in northern India.

Mr Gandhi, whose two-year full sentence for conspiring to destroy the master copy of a film satirising his mother's emergency rule is still technically on appeal, was contemptuously rejected by the voters in March, 1977, when he had the campaign resources of a government behind him.

This time his campaign was well staffed from Delhi but not on the previous scale. He remains an unattractive public speaker and as he tramped through the villages he told voters: "I am only a poor man, I am only a poor man, I am only a poor man."

The 1977 election result was evidently negative vote and negative vote. Today only two for many in Amethi. The Janata MP, like so many throughout the "cow belt" of northern India, arrogantly neglected his constituency from the day he won it.

The local constituency establishment had no reason for not swinging back to the pro-congress voting pattern it had followed since 1952 in this backward part of the home state of the Nehru family. That was why the seat was originally selected for Mr Gandhi.

The Janata party in the north of India was seen by the voters as an urban party, backed chiefly by traders and

money lenders, often of the Bania caste never popular with the poor ordinary people.

Behind them were the unstable Janata state governments of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Haryana riven by petty rivalries and caste divisions. That was the ordinary peoples' daily reality far away from the Olympian, Mr Morarji Desai in Delhi.

Mrs Gandhi must thus be given full marks for her principal election slogans—law and order and rising prices—but they do not provide a full explanation for her success.

The governments of Mr Desai and Mr Charan Singh, neither took any serious actions to curb the price rises nor did they attempt to educate the public about their causes during the long election campaign. The two wings of the former Janata party peeped clearly for that contempt of the voters.

But now Mrs Gandhi inherits a naive belief that she can somehow solve the ordinary man's economic headaches.

Today at her Delhi residence, where crowds of people of all classes continued to pay their respects, Mrs Gandhi sounded a warning as she addressed a group of her supporters from Punjab.

"The country's economy is very grim, that's how they left it," she said. "I shall need the same help from you to solve these problems as you gave me to win the elections." A roar of cheering greeted her words.

Mrs Gandhi's triumph happily punctured the overblown reputation of Mr Jagjivan Ram, the Janata leader, and ordinary voters must be enjoying that. A skilled operator in the Delhi caucus rooms for decades, this time he neither proved a national leader, nor of his fellow Harijans (formerly untouchables). As for his attempt to secure a share of

the Muslim vote against Mrs Gandhi, the Muslim leader he selected as his mouthpiece actually lost his own deposit.

Caste did not play so big a role as expected. But Mrs Gandhi's candidates were selected, as usual, with caste in mind and Mr Charan Singh's relatively better performance confirms that it was a factor.

In the south, with no Janata, things were relatively less complicated than in the more populous north. But again the stardom of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, the Tamil regional party, which had only one seat in the outgoing Lower House, rose to 16 in the new one, shows Mrs Gandhi's life giving touch.

Mrs Gandhi faces a formidable task if she wishes to live up to the great expectations she had whipped up in the campaign among ordinary voters.

But in the last analysis she had whipped up in the campaign among ordinary voters, who in the last analysis she had whipped up in the campaign among ordinary voters.

Our Calcutta Correspondent writes: West Bengal is the only state where Mrs Gandhi's Congress has failed in this election. Although full returns from West Bengal will not be available until tomorrow, the count so far shows that the ruling Left Front, led by the Communist Party of India (Marxist) will win more than 90 per cent of the state's 42 seats in Parliament.

The Marxist communists, who claim to be independent of both West Bengal and Moscow, alone are poised to win 70 per cent of West Bengal seats. But this is a source of little comfort to the Marxists who fear that Mrs Gandhi's Government in Delhi may find some pretexts to get them out of power in this state.

Afghan headmen ask ex-king to come back

From Ian Murray
Azakhel, near Peshawar, Jan 8

Refugee Afghan headmen today issued an invitation to the ex-king, King Zahir Shah, to return from exile in Italy and lead them in their fight to expel Soviet troops from the country.

"Please let our King know" one of the headmen said, "that if he would lead us we would fight for him and free our country." A hundred turbaned heads nodded in agreement. Everyone seemed to be an extremely reluctant refugee.

Azakhel Camp is a field beyond the railway tracks some 23 miles south-east of Peshawar. It has been set up by the Pakistan Government as one of a series of camps along the Pakistan border to accommodate the thousands of refugees pouring across from Afghanistan. Tents and food are provided and the refugees are issued with identity papers by the authorities.

But although the Pakistan writ of law runs there, the camp is really ruled by the five chosen headmen and it is they who keep real order among the 14,000 people on the scattered campsite. The youngest of the headmen is Hukam Khan, who thinks he is "about 40", and says he has reached the rank of headman at so young an age, because all the other elders of his tribe have either been killed or jailed by the Russians.

With the four other headmen he has one real duty to further the war inside his country. They meet regularly to decide which of the men in the camp should be sent to join the fighting.

He says: "We have only one gun for each 20 men. The rest of us are sitting here because we have no weapons. If we had weapons we would go and fight."

So the camp has only about 500 men actually in the field. At regular intervals replacements chosen by the headmen are sent in and the tired fighters head back to the camp. Their guns and themselves never leave Afghanistan.

Some of the men came back wounded. The most recent casualty here was hit in the side six days ago somewhere in the Duhundi region to the Lower province. According to him, fighting was intense everywhere and there were no other Afghans there than those actually joining in the guerrilla action.

Other men came up to show their wounds, stripping their sleeves or rolling up their shirts and revealing livid scars. One man was still wearing the

green corduroy waistcoat he had on when a bullet went right through his side. The neatly patched hole in it fitted right over the scar.

The camp has been here for about five months. But it seemed that everyone there had left the country because of the fighting with Soviet soldiers, which was going on fiercely long before the invasion, on Boxing Day, with Soviet helicopters using machine cannon and napalm.

According to Mr Hukam Khan the Soviet pressure had been building up ever since the takeover by President Taraki in 1978. He said that mosques in all the villages had been shut or even pulled down to stop them being used as assembly places for the people, and that the Russians had tried to persuade the village girls to go to Moscow and learn Russian.

"We resisted and because of that they sent tanks against us into the mountains. We have no weapons to fight the tanks so we dig deep holes in the roads and cover them with wood. When the tanks fall in we pour petrol on them. Think what we could do if we really had some weapons."

But rifles seem to be the only thing they understand. The man wounded last week said that they had captured two Afghan Army anti-aircraft guns but they were "too sophisticated" for them to understand.

The people in the camp say they left Afghanistan only when they ran out of weapons. When they fled, they brought nothing with them except some beautiful Afghan rugs which they spread out on the stubble of the field as their open-air meeting place and mosque.

They say that disease is starting to spread because there just is not enough to eat and the Pakistanis refuse help and the Pakistanis refuse help and the Pakistanis refuse help.

The children are given no schooling because their parents have been killed or jailed or have stayed to fight.

The men say they want to do nothing but fight the Russians and they all agree that they want their King back to lead them. But above all they want to be free to worship Allah in their way.

"We want nothing except Islam. We came from an Islamic land. We are Muslims and we want to be Muslims for ever," Mr Hukam Khan says. "Give us the guns and we will fight and die for Islam."

Lord Carrington on mission to confirm British support

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, leaves London today for a tour of five west and south Asian countries, with the objective of confirming British support and help in the aftermath of the Soviet action of Afghanistan.

His first stop will be Ankara, where he will have talks with the Foreign Minister today and the Prime Minister. As call on the Prime Minister, Turkey is a NATO country, closely involved in the allies' talks on meeting the crisis.

Tomorrow he flies to Oman, where the implications to Iran for changed situation in Iran for the Middle East will be the main theme of talks with the

Sultan. The Foreign Secretary then goes on to Riyadh at the beginning of next week. The visit to such an important Muslim country as Saudi Arabia, which has already reacted very sharply to the Soviet intervention, is seen as particularly important.

In Pakistan, the country most directly concerned by the Soviet intervention, Lord Carrington will be discussing practical ways in which Britain can convey its support. Arms supplies seem certain to be on the agenda.

Finally, Lord Carrington expects to pay a brief visit to Delhi, to hear the views of the new Prime Minister.

Leading article, page 13



Afghan soldiers man a checkpoint on the Jalalabad-Kabul road.

Angry Soviet reaction to Security Council debate

From Our Own Correspondent
Moscow, Jan 8

Russia today reacted angrily and sharply to the Security Council debate on Afghanistan and Western moves against the Soviet Union, saying the West was trying to go back to the cold war and had been gripped by a fit of hysteria that threatened to destroy détente.

Tass said the Security Council resolution, vetoed yesterday by the Soviet delegate, constituted a "call for a change in the existing order in Afghanistan." The agency said the discussion had been imposed on the Council by America, China and their allies against the will of the Afghan Government.

The clamour raised about it was being used as a pretext by the West to justify a return to the cold war.

The smear campaign unleashed by the United States was designed to disguise its sinister plans of expansion and hegemony. Meanwhile, Tass said, America was systematically increasing its military expenditure and intensifying its military preparations in the Middle East, the Indian Ocean and elsewhere.

Pravda today accused America, Britain, China and other countries of trying to stifle the 1978 Afghan revolution at its birth.

These countries, a commentator said, had formed a broad alliance of forces hostile to the April revolution and had launched a campaign of sabotage, subversion, armed provocation and direct intervention in Afghanistan's affairs.

In recent months, the paper said, there was "virtually an undeclared war against the Afghan people." Imperialist circles had not given up their plans to undermine the April revolution and were looking for a pretext for further interference.

Pravda said the "unscrupulous game around Afghanistan" was fraught with dangerous consequences but would not succeed.

Referring to President Carter's sharp reduction in grain sales to the Soviet Union, the paper accused the President of election politics. In one of its most pointed personal comments against him, it said his actions were prompted by the need to appear firm in the period before the presidential election.

"If in the process it is intended to exert pressure on the Soviet Union by currying mutually advantageous contracts and making efforts towards an arms race, such a course can bring no dividends to its authors", Pravda said.

Labour Party will protest to Soviet ambassador

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

The Labour Party is to send a deputation to Mr Nikolai Lukov, the Soviet Ambassador in London, to condemn Moscow's intervention in Afghanistan.

The party's international committee, which decided on the deputation yesterday, also approved unanimously a resolution from Mr Eric Heffer

(Liverpool, Walton) stating: "This National Executive Committee, believing as it does in peace and friendship between nations, in détente in Europe, and the right of all nations to self-determination, condemns the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, and urges the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops forthwith in the interests of world peace."

War training in Egypt for guerrillas

From Christopher Walker
Aswan, Jan 8

In a concerted effort to promote armed resistance in Afghanistan, the Egyptian Government has already opened a number of special camps to provide military training facilities and weapons for Afghan guerrilla groups.

The existence of the new military camps, whose exact locations inside Egypt are being kept a close secret, was revealed here for the first time today by General Kamal Hassan Ali, the Egyptian Defence Minister.

He also disclosed that the Egyptian and American air forces have been carrying out joint training exercises somewhere in Egypt over recent weeks, leading to speculation that Egypt has already provided America with facilities to carry out aerial surveillance after the recent turmoil in the region.

Speaking to correspondents covering the ninth summit meeting between President Sadat and Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, General Ali made it clear that previous specific promises of Egyptian aid to anti-Soviet forces in Afghanistan would definitely include military assistance.

Details of the extent to which the Egyptians are prepared to go in spearheading counter-Soviet moves in Afghanistan has provided further evidence of the way in which concern about the Soviet threat in the Middle East has dominated the latest discussions between the Egyptian and Israeli leaders.

Speakers for both Governments would give no details of specific plans discussed by the two leaders but there is speculation that a very limited form of strategic agreement may be in the offing. They are understood to have agreed to another round of talks in addition to the two already scheduled.

Joy Adamson's ashes to be strewn in Kenya

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, Jan 8

Mrs Joy Adamson, the naturalist, author and artist who was murdered last week at her remote safari camp in the Shaba Game Reserve, was cremated here today.

She had left instructions in her will for her ashes to be scattered over the plains where she and her husband George raised the orphaned lioness cub, Elsa, more than 20 years ago. Born Free, the story of Elsa and later books and films, made Mrs Adamson known throughout the world.

About 50 mourners attended the funeral service in an open-walled chapel only yards from the Nairobi National Park. The Kenya Government was represented by Mr Daniel Sindiga, the Director of Wildlife. Herr Ernst Hisinger, the Austrian Ambassador, was among the mourners.

Kenyan police have not yet announced a formal charge of murder in connexion with her death.

US to sell satellite ground station to Chinese

From Fox Butterfield
Peking, Jan 8

Mr Harold Brown, the American Defence Secretary, announced today that the United States was now prepared to sell China a ground station capable of receiving information from an Earth resources satellite (Landsat), with possible military applications.

The ground station has computers and taping equipment with more advanced technology than anything the United States has sold to the Soviet Union, a Defence Department official said.

China originally made a request for the Landsat ground station over a year ago, the official added, but because of its potential military use an extensive debate had been conducted by the Carter Administration before deciding to make it available to Peking.

Mr Brown's announcement was made after he met Mr Deng Xiaoping, the senior Deputy Prime Minister, for over two hours in the Great Hall of the People this morning.

Mr Deng told the Defence Secretary, who is on an eight-day tour of China, that China and the United States should do something in a down-to-earth way so as to defend world peace against Soviet hegemonism.

But it was not clear whether the two nations will reach any concrete agreement on how to counter the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, or on ways to coordinate military aid to Pakistan, before Mr Brown concludes his talks in Peking tomorrow.

An American official said China would not be able to use the satellite itself for military purposes, since the United States controls the programming of the information that will be fed to the Chinese ground station.

Last January, when Mr Deng was in Washington, an agreement between China and the United States was reached to provide Peking with a civilian communications satellite.

Twenty other countries have already purchased ground stations.—New York Times News Service.

OVERSEAS

Phnom Penh accused of delaying food aid

Bangkok, Jan 8.—Mr Victor Palmieri, the new United States coordinator for refugee affairs, today accused the Phnom Penh authorities of "failure to make any significant progress" in the distribution of international aid in Kampuchea and gave warning of a possible insistence on change in the distribution process.

He said he was "not interested" in differentiating between incompetence or willful obstruction.

"The fact is food is not being distributed," he said. "Further delay in the distribution of relief supplies by the world community is inexcusable. Ample supplies of food and trucks are now available within Kampuchea."

Mr Palmieri said that international officials had confirmed that supplies sent into Phnom Penh remained in warehouses. "Every pressure" would be applied to relieve the hunger situation.

He confirmed that America would increase its intake of Indochinese refugees from Thailand to 10,000 a month as from this month.—Agence France-Press.

Israel Government challenged by Mr Dayan over move to keep settlement in Nablus area

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, Jan 8

Mr Moshe Dayan today launched a move in Parliament calculated to torpedo the Government's decision to re-deploy the outlanded Gush Etzion settlement of Elon Moreh elsewhere in the Nablus area.

The Government has allocated land said to be public domain east of Nablus for the 110 settlers who must leave their present site south of Nablus because the Israel High Court ruled that the land had been unlawfully expropriated from private landowners.

In the first Opposition move he initiated since he resigned from the Government, Mr Dayan today obtained House committee recognition for the urgency of a motion to debate the Cabinet decision to re-establish Elon Moreh at the new site. The committee reversed a decision by the Speaker and the House president and Mr Dayan will have the floor early next week.

At the committee meeting today, he explained that he favoured Jewish settlement in the West Bank for defence

purposes and in dense groups, but there was no justification from the defence point of view for an isolated settlement on the outskirts of Nablus.

The issue is touchy for Mr Menachem Begin's Government since a substantial section of his coalition opposes Gush Etzion in general and Elon Moreh in particular. However, the danger to the Government is not immediate since the vote next week will be on whether to hold a full dress debate at a future date, to refer the issue to a parliamentary committee or to refuse to discuss it altogether.

The Government may back a motion to refer the matter to committee to avoid risking a defeat. Several coalition doves in the House committee voted with the Opposition today to give Mr Dayan the floor.

The deadline set by the Government for the transfer of Elon Moreh is on or about February 3. Arabs claiming title to the present site obtained an order from the High Court in Jerusalem today giving the Government 10 days to explain why the land should not be evacuated.

Mr Elias Khoury, their coun-

sel, said the Government had demonstrated it was vulnerable to Gush Etzion pressures and he feared the present deadline would not be met. The Government had already postponed the move twice after Gush Etzion balked at the transfer.

Originally the state had seized 150 acres south of Nablus for the settlement. On October 22, a group of Arabs owning more than 31 acres won a High Court case against the requisition on the grounds it had not been a security necessity.

The land was returned within the 30 days prescribed in the judgment. The Government said it would evacuate the rest of the land and set a deadline of four to six weeks. This expired on January 3 and the Cabinet set a new deadline.

Mr Tamir, the Minister of Justice and Professor Zamir, the Attorney General had opposed the postponement of the evacuation and wanted the Cabinet that the settlers were now trespassers and that it would be difficult to defend legal action by the Arab landowners.

Marcos opponent offers compromise

Manila, Jan 8.—Mr Benigno Aquino, the most prominent detainee in the Philippines, said today he had offered President Ferdinand Marcos a compromise to ease the country away from martial law and secure his own release.

The proposal involves establishing an advisory council of political, religious, military and other leaders—especially members of the opposition—and freeing the press from restraint.

The plan does not advocate the opposition joining President Marcos's administration, but it appears to offer the first possibility of conciliation between the President and Mr Aquino, a former senator, after more than seven years of martial law.

It comes at a time of increasing speculation about President Marcos's health, despite his assurances that there is nothing seriously wrong with him.

In a telephone interview from his home, where he is under house arrest, Mr Aquino, aged 47, described the proposed council as "a sort of grand ombudsman" to ease a transition of power to a new, democratic government.

The proposal presumes President Marcos would step down at the end of the transition period, which Mr Aquino said could be three years or longer.

President Marcos said in an interview published in *The Bangkok Post* today that the former senator had offered to help the Government in leading the country out of what both men described as a serious crisis.

President Marcos said he was ready to set up a council of leaders, including Mr Aquino and two civil rights figures named by Mr Aquino—Mr Lorenzo Tanada, aged 81, a former senator, and Mr José Diokno.

Mr Aquino said it should also include the country's leading churchman, Cardinal Jaime Sin. A strong critic of martial law, the cardinal supports the Government on certain issues, but has advocated more freedom of expression.

Mr Aquino said the President's comments seemed a reaction to an unsigned memorandum he had sent from his military detention centre just before President Marcos ordered his temporary transfer to house arrest on December 22 for the Christmas-New Year holiday.

Last night the President extended this by eight days, apparently to provide an opportunity for further discussion. Earlier, he said he was considering granting Mr Aquino amnesty. Mr Aquino was among the first people to be arrested as a subversive when martial law was declared in September, 1972.—Reuters.



Muhammad Ali with President Carter at the White House where he announced the formation of Athletes for Carter to help in the President's re-election.

Scientists to be asked to raise Dr Orlov's case

From a Correspondent

Mr Alexander Ginsburg, the Soviet dissident, announced in London yesterday that he is seeking an urgent meeting with Lord Todd, President of the Royal Society, and other distinguished British scientists, before they attend an international scientific conference in Hamburg next month under the Helsinki Agreement.

His aim is to persuade the British delegation to raise the case of Dr Yuri Orlov, a prominent Soviet physicist serving a labour camp sentence of seven years for his activities in monitoring Soviet observance of the Helsinki accords. If they cannot get satisfactory answers to their questions, he said, the British delegation should walk out.

He also called for a boycott of the Olympic Games and the breaking-off of all scholarly and scientific exchanges unless certain conditions are met.

Mr Ginsburg is on his first visit to Britain since his own release from a Soviet labour camp last April when he was unexpectedly flown to New York with four other Soviet political prisoners, in exchange for two Soviet spies.

He was introduced by Mr John Macdonald, QC, who two years ago was retained by Dr Orlov's wife to act as defence counsel in her husband's case. Mr Macdonald was refused a visa to attend the trial, but

later helped Mrs Orlov with her appeal.

Mr Macdonald explained that the conference, scheduled for February 18-21, is the first such international gathering of scientists to be held as a direct result of the Helsinki Agreement. "But," he said, "there is one distinguished physicist who won't be there—Yuri Orlov."

Dr Orlov was the most important scientist to be jailed in the Soviet Union since the time of Stalin, and the single greatest feature the Soviet Union could make to forward the spirit of Helsinki was to release him.

Unless British and other Western scientists were able to meet the colleagues of their choice, and discuss questions of their choice, these conferences were a sham, Mr Macdonald said. Mr Ginsburg was not, however, advocating a boycott.

The British delegation, led by Lord Todd and including such distinguished figures as Sir William Henderson, president of the Genetic Engineering Advisory Group, and Sir William Hawthorne, Master of Churchill College, Cambridge, could play a more positive and beneficial role by attending the conference and asking questions about Dr Orlov.

If they did this and received a satisfactory response from their Soviet colleagues, it could be the first step towards establishing a proper basis for true cultural and scientific exchange,

Drug theory in kidnap of Britons

The British Embassy in Bogotá is investigating the possibility that two Britons kidnapped from their ranch in Colombia last weekend may have been abducted by a marijuana syndicate linked to the Mafia.

Colombian military sources said on Monday that Mrs Teleri Jones, aged 43, and her son, Owen, aged 16, were abducted by members of the left-wing National Liberation Army who were asking "a large ransom" for their return.

Mrs Jones is the daughter of the late Mr Hywell Hughes, an Anglesey millionaire.

The ransom demand is put at about \$450,000 (£200,000), a figure regarded as relatively modest, supporting the view that the kidnapping may be the work of a marijuana syndicate.

Ranchers in the Chiriguana district, where Mrs Jones and her husband Cyril, aged 45, farm thousands of acres, are said to have been under increasing pressure to allow some of their land to be used for growing cannabis.

Friends and relatives of the Jones family believe they would have no difficulty in raising the ransom being demanded. But they fear that Mrs Jones's fiery nature could upset her kidnappers.

Enthusiasm for self-sufficiency returns to population of island camps

Vietnam refugees regain hope in Indonesia

From David Watts,
Galang Island, Indonesia

The rainy season clouds blowing in from the north over Indonesia's largest camp for refugees from Vietnam are portents not just of the regular afternoon downpour but of the new stream of refugees who the authorities fear may start their pitiful voyages again soon.

The critical period will come when the weather in the South China Sea begins to improve at the end of the winter. Not only will the sea be calm enough once again for their frail boats, but all the indications are that economic conditions in Vietnam will be so much worse by that time that many more families will decide to risk the journey. It is a prospect that Admiral Wibisono, commander of the northern Indonesian naval region, which encompasses the Galang Island camp, does not relish. But at least this time he, and the international community, will not be taken by surprise.

And the main camp site on the island provides some striking examples of what the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) has achieved in the relief of the

Vietnamese refugee problem, and some insights into the economic and social effects of the arrival of a large number of foreigners, displaced from their own country, on an isolated and underdeveloped area.

The main flood of refugees was launched after the July conference in Geneva and the Indonesian authorities began processing them through Galang Island for resettlement elsewhere.

Most of the refugees had made landfall in the Anambas Islands off the Malaysian coast, now these islands are being gradually cleared of the uninvited inhabitants. At Galang, one and a half hours by boat from Singapore, they are put on to two sites. A third site will be available for any new arrivals.

In the early months the Galang Island camp was a depressed place. As so often happened the refugees arrived in poor condition and with little hope.

Some people might prefer the term displaced persons because, despite their ill-health when they arrive, most of the inmates do not suffer deprivation.

Money comes in, from relatives and friends already resettled, to the tune of £50,000 a week according to Admiral Wibisono, and allowances for each refugee are greater than those paid to needy Indonesian families outside the camp.

Most of the refugees out of the camp's population of about 13,000 are Chinese. There are smaller numbers of Kampuchean and ethnic Vietnamese.

The policy of the UNHCR is to make them as self-supporting as possible. They scarcely need any encouragement. In fact, so enthusiastic were the Chinese for self-sufficiency that at one point they had almost taken over the local market.

Encouraged by a brisk resettlement rate of about 1,000 people a month, the atmosphere of the camp quickly recovered from the initial gloom.

The refugees have set up their own security system. The camp commander is assisted by two UNHCR officers and has 40 security men and police at his disposal.

Crimes of violence are few. The most serious was when a woman stole a diamond ring from the marriage plans of her niece and

broke a piece of board over her head.

Few refugee camps can have had such a high standard of education and skill among its inmates. At one point during the autumn Galang had 21 doctors, 14 nurses and dentists, engineers and architects, not to mention a guitarist from the Saigon Conservatory of Music.

Not surprisingly the accent is now on acquiring language skills ready for resettlement and there are 145 teachers teaching 6,000 students languages and vocational skills. English is the first choice.

The camp itself provides an example of what a "business" the Vietnamese refugees have become, for both sides. Local contractors demanded 10 times the normal price for materials during the building of the camp and local landlords charge rents for UNHCR staff that would not seem outrageous in London.

One United Nations staff man was asked nearly £230 a month rent for a single room.

The camp itself was built in Indonesia because of the exorbitant prices being asked for a refugee resettlement camp elsewhere in Asia.

Appointments Vacant also on page 7

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SPORT

Football

Inventive Harlow close class gap to earn a visit to Watford

By Nicholas Harling
Leicester 0
Harlow Town from the Isthmian League made sure that at least one non-league club will be in the fourth round of the FA Cup when they produced the first real upset of this year's competition at the expense of Leicester City last night.

The Essex club are not even in the upper half of their own league but on their Sports Centre they closed the apparent class gap in astonishing fashion to end the hopes of Leicester, and earn a visit to Watford on January 26, in their centenary season. Harlow could have chosen to move appropriate way of passing the landmark than by winning their third round replay before a record crowd of 3,723, many of whom besieged the players as they sought the safety of the dressing rooms on the final whistle.

The only goal of a typical Cup encounter did not even reach the back of the net but that must have mattered little to the delighted population of the new town or to

he scorer, John Mackenzie. It was in the forty-first minute that Mackenzie, a 25-year-old company accountant, accepted his chance, turning to prod the ball past Watford goalkeeper, who had rebounded from a defender, Williams. Leicester's sweeper, made an unsuccessful attempt to stop the ball crossing the line.

Leicester, a club with a fine tradition in the Cup, contributed to their own downfall in a game that was admittedly hardly one for the connoisseur. The second division side showed little evidence of skill and flair, the qualities that have kept them up with the pack, chasing promotion.

Most of their long diagonal crosses were made to a reticent centre half, Clarke, but when Henderson and Young did succeed in jumping in, their headers were either too weak to trouble Kitchin or lacking in the required accuracy.

On the restart Leicester promised more but after Smith had volleyed over when Young headed Henderson's cross down to him, they fell back to hoisting over yet more hopeful high centres.

Harlow were the more inventive side on the night and with Mann, Prosser, and twice constantly stretching a harassed defence, there was always the likelihood of doubling their winning margin. Leicester left with no more than they deserved.

Harlow's manager, Ian Wolstenholme said: "A great result and a deserved one. We played far better than on Saturday, some of Leicester's younger players appeared to show their nerves and we took full advantage. Tactically it went just as I wanted. We cut off the supply from Eddie Kelly in midfield and in the end they deserved to go through."

HARLOW TOWN: P. Kitchin; R. Wilson, P. Flack, S. Gifford, J. Adams, N. Prosser, P. Taylor, J. Mann, J. Smith, J. Young, J. Henderson, J. Clarke, J. Williams, J. Mackenzie, J. Brown, J. White, J. Green, J. Black, J. Grey, J. Gold, J. Silver, J. Bronze, J. Iron, J. Steel, J. Lead, J. Glass, J. Stone, J. Wood, J. Earth, J. Wind, J. Fire, J. Water, J. Sky, J. Sea, J. Land, J. Air, J. Sun, J. Moon, J. Stars, J. Planets, J. Comets, J. Meteors, J. Shooting Stars, J. Fireballs, J. Bolides, J. Asteroids, J. Comets, J. Meteors, J. Shooting Stars, J. Fireballs, J. Bolides, J. Asteroids.

Arsenal win but display their insecurity

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent
Arsenal 2
Cardiff City 1
Arsenal's thoughts of returning to Wembley in three successive FA Cup finals were not dulled at Highbury last night, neither were they given much extra encouragement. For though Cardiff City were only briefly in a position to win this third round replay, the style of Arsenal's victory would not have spread much fear amongst this season's favourites.

Sunderland, who scored their winning goal near the end of last year's final, gave Arsenal entry to a fourth-round tie against Brighton and Hove Albion, the goals that were the most positive contributions to a performance lacking the skills of Brady and the defensive composure of O'Leary.

Arsenal were misled by scoring too early and too easily for their own good. The goal that Sunderland gave them before the second minute had elapsed was, to be strictly true, offered them by Dwyer, the Cardiff right back, whose blunder was rewarded by a back pass was a gift to Sunderland. He ran on and shot from left to right inside the far post although Fontijn was in between and made shuffling attempts to clear off the line.

The glow of such an early lead put Arsenal in an easier frame of mind. They kept Cardiff pressed into their own half for a few minutes, but when the Welsh team were allowed out they had a few minutes of their own. They played with Nelson replacing Devine, had that familiar air of vigorous over-commitment that they often showed in the wake of counter-attacks.

So it was not entirely surprising that in the same moment that Talbot hit the crossbar with a powerful header, Cardiff pressed into the attack. Bishop saw a chance to put Buchanan in possession and did so accurately. Buchanan moved on and caught sight of Jennings beginning to come out to meet him. A splendid curling shot found its mark high behind the goalkeeper's reach. Had Stapleton taken two earlier



Sunderland rounds the stranded Cardiff goalkeeper, Healey, to score his and Arsenal's first goal.

chances, neither particularly easy but nevertheless obtainable, Arsenal would have been in a much stronger position, but after 36 minutes they did turn their possession advantages into another goal. Rix, playing with an enterprise that in part compensated for the absence of Brady, found Sunderland in the penalty area. As Healey tried to intervene, he drove a scabbling, short shot into goal.

Certainly Arsenal were more positive than at Ninian Park on Saturday, but their hard running was not entirely convincing as a means of overcoming a team whose away record was hardly frightening. They were genuinely disappointed not to be given a

penalty when Ponda handled the ball on the blind side of the area. There was much as anything, showed their feeling of insecurity. When Moore was lost to Cardiff, it seemed likely that they would be further troubled, but Arsenal failed to see their opportunities and it was Bishop, always lively, whose header brought Jennings flying across the goal to push the ball over the crossbar. Stapleton was less close with the few openings that came his way.

ARSENAL: Jennings, P. Rice, S. Williams, S. Gifford, S. Elford, S. Adams, S. Taylor, S. Mann, S. Smith, S. Henderson, S. Clarke, S. Williams, S. Mackenzie, S. Brown, S. White, S. Green, S. Black, S. Grey, S. Gold, S. Silver, S. Bronze, S. Iron, S. Steel, S. Lead, S. Glass, S. Stone, S. Wood, S. Earth, S. Wind, S. Fire, S. Water, S. Sky, S. Sea, S. Land, S. Air, S. Sun, S. Moon, S. Stars, S. Planets, S. Comets, S. Meteors, S. Shooting Stars, S. Fireballs, S. Bolides, S. Asteroids, S. Comets, S. Meteors, S. Shooting Stars, S. Fireballs, S. Bolides, S. Asteroids.

Blackburn fail to capitalize on their chances

Blackburn 1
Fulham 1
Blackburn Rovers had enough chances in the first half to have secured their second division title without trace, but Fulham held out with some determination and at times desperate defence. Blackburn's leading scorer, Crawford, missed a 20th minute lead, with his eighth goal of the season, after three attempts had been charged down at the Fulham six-yard box.

However, Fulham were level after 34 minutes, when the unmarked Money headed home a centre from Greenwood.

Rochdale 1
Bury 1
Five brilliant saves by Rochdale's agile goalkeeper, Watson, kept his side in the fight against Bury, who should have clinched victory in the second half.

O'Leary put Rochdale in front early in the game, but Whitehead put Bury on before the break and only Watson's agility made a replay necessary.

Palace scramble back from the precipice

By Geoffrey Green
Crystal Palace 3
Swansea 3
Crystal Palace and Swansea City are still locked in the third round of the FA Cup after a hectic match played at a furious pace at Selhurst Park last night with six goals tumbling out of the night sky in the first half hour. Next week the sides will meet for a third time on neutral soil.

In a dramatic start, Swansea took a two goal lead within the opening eight minutes as the Palace's night seemed to have gone sour as if some vinegar had been poured into the mix of events. At that point they seemed to be transferred, with a Dorian Grey stroke, into a shattered old team. They seemed to have come to the end of their rope as they stood on a precipice.

Yet, bit by bit and yard by yard they fought back to draw level at the end of the first half. Hilaire, the silky coloured player, brought them level once more

extra seven minutes at the end of extra time.

But with that start were led into a web. Within so short a time Palace seemed to have been cut down like dummies in a shooting gallery, and Swansea looking to have achieved for themselves a convenient umbrella. But in the end justice was done.

The arbiters of the night went something like this. In five minutes Waddle, the lanky Swansea centre forward, headed in a cross from Giles. Healey had them stopped and Swansea would keep him. Hilaire flashed home a low shot from the edge of the box after a cross by Swindhurst had been blocked.

With only seven minutes of extra time left Palace at last saved what looked like a lost cause when Hilaire flashed home a low shot from the edge of the box after a cross by Swindhurst had been blocked.

CRYSTAL PALACE: J. Burridge, P. Hinchwood, F. Fenwick, S. Bennett, S. Landon, S. Gifford, S. Elford, S. Adams, S. Taylor, S. Mann, S. Smith, S. Henderson, S. Clarke, S. Williams, S. Mackenzie, S. Brown, S. White, S. Green, S. Black, S. Grey, S. Gold, S. Silver, S. Bronze, S. Iron, S. Steel, S. Lead, S. Glass, S. Stone, S. Wood, S. Earth, S. Wind, S. Fire, S. Water, S. Sky, S. Sea, S. Land, S. Air, S. Sun, S. Moon, S. Stars, S. Planets, S. Comets, S. Meteors, S. Shooting Stars, S. Fireballs, S. Bolides, S. Asteroids, S. Comets, S. Meteors, S. Shooting Stars, S. Fireballs, S. Bolides, S. Asteroids.

Devonshire warms East London hearts

By Stuart Jones
West Ham 2
East London 1
Under a shroud of mist, West Ham United eased their way into the fourth round of the FA Cup last night. The man who led them there was not Brookings, for a change. It was one of his midfield partners, Devonshire. But if he is a pale shadow of a player, West Bromwich Albion were a pale shadow of the Force they were last season.

West Ham were without Bonds, their powerful captain, for the first time in 53 games and one feared for their lack of weight, especially up front. There lay Pearson, once of Manchester United but not always the most combative of strikers, and little Pike, who chased everything. But after 11 Cup-ties this season, they have lost only one to Nottingham Forest.

Surging runs from Devonshire, flicking his way through with the aid of wall passes, had warmed the hearts of the East Enders. It was Devonshire who crossed for Pike to rise (like a salmon, one felt tempted to say) and send a header dipping under the bar. Godden's finger tips tipped it over.

When the interval came so did the mist. In such hazy conditions that many suspected it was cigarette smoke. It almost hid Pike's opening goal from view. Only a hand in the goal kept it from being a long ball forward to Brookings, who took it to the by-line and pulled it back. Pike was left with a simple job to side-foot into the net. If Pearson had not stopped a ferocious free kick from Lampard and Godden had not flicked another header from Pike over the bar, the contest would have been over before Brookings ended it. Devonshire, on yet another dancing run, broke through on the left and crossed for Brookings to stab it home with his trusty left boot.

Last Saturday Ron Addison, West Bromwich Albion's manager, brushed aside praise on the broad shoulders of Parkes, West Ham's goalkeeper. This time he needed to stretch his large frame but one and that with five minutes to go.

For the rest of the night, Parkes was forced to plod a lonely furrow up and down his area until Trevor's desire to see action. It may have been the cold or even the boredom of it all that caused him to mishandle Barnes's cross, but he did so. The ball bounced off his hands on to the head of Tony Brown, Albion's substitute, and into the net.

WEST HAM UNITED: P. Parkes; T. Brown, S. Landon, S. Gifford, S. Elford, S. Adams, S. Taylor, S. Mann, S. Smith, S. Henderson, S. Clarke, S. Williams, S. Mackenzie, S. Brown, S. White, S. Green, S. Black, S. Grey, S. Gold, S. Silver, S. Bronze, S. Iron, S. Steel, S. Lead, S. Glass, S. Stone, S. Wood, S. Earth, S. Wind, S. Fire, S. Water, S. Sky, S. Sea, S. Land, S. Air, S. Sun, S. Moon, S. Stars, S. Planets, S. Comets, S. Meteors, S. Shooting Stars, S. Fireballs, S. Bolides, S. Asteroids, S. Comets, S. Meteors, S. Shooting Stars, S. Fireballs, S. Bolides, S. Asteroids.

Cricket



The one that got away: Botham drops McCosker off Underwood shortly after catching Ian Chappell.

Chappell survives to steer Australia home

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Sydney, Jan 8

The return to Sydney of their summer weather spell England's doom in the second Test match against Australia was today. Under the influence of a stiff wind and bright sunshine the pitch was an entirely different creature from the meadowsome one of the first three days. A target of 216, remote then, was straightforward enough now, Australia achieving it in the end with something in hand and for once Botham, added to their victory in Perth last month, carries with it the three-match rubber.

Until an hour into the afternoon, perhaps for slightly longer, England were in with a chance. Underwood was mainly responsible for this. He bowled splendidly this morning, varying his pace and line to good effect and giving England hope with every ball he bowled. Wisner and Ian Chappell fell to him in the first three-quarters of an hour and McCosker soon after lunch. It was not, though, the sort of pitch that would have prevented Australia from making 216. At 51 for two, with Wisner and Ian Chappell both out, it looked as though England might do it; at 100 for four it might even have looked as though they would; but then Greg Chappell's side again once Greg Chappell had survived that appeal.

To a man they fielded excellently and they were carefully and thoughtfully captained by Brearley, who began the day with Underwood, to make sure that Australia came at once under great pressure and kept the score moving. This soon paid dividends. In his third over Underwood caused Wisner to play on to a quicker ball, and he took the wicket of Ian Chappell, brilliantly caught, one handed, by Botham off bat and pad. Botham, the same task as Australia were the off side, dived to his left to scoop up the catch.

This was a great start for England and there was a chance not long afterwards to get rid of McCosker as well, again off Underwood. However, Botham's short leg moved to his right in mistaken anticipation of the shot when if he had stayed still, he would have had a straightforward catch.

There was some light relief when umpire Copland's hat was swept away on the wind and carried for four, umpire Ballhatch signalling the boundary. But it was the tense struggle nevertheless, with Underwood, into the wind, bowling beautifully for all but the last over of the morning, planning the batsmen down and probing their defence until Greg Chappell hit him for two fours, a sweep and an extra cover drive, off successive balls just before lunch. Greg Chappell's was much his best innings since Australia's first Test of the season, against West Indies in Brisbane. At lunch he was 26 out of 88 for two and playing ominously well.

A quarter of an hour afterwards came McCosker's dismissal when Underwood got one to turn at him and Botham took it. Underwood turned the first ball of the day quite sharply, and also this one, but not many others. It was in the next over that the Australian captain was given the benefit of a decision that will be talked about for a long time. A side with more bowling than England's would no doubt have worked other chances for themselves. But Underwood was strong and this time Botham failed to come up with the required foot at the end of the spell in which to do so. But he never came. There being nothing for Dillley and Willis to work on, the bowler could have worked other chances for themselves. But Underwood was strong and this time Botham failed to come up with the required foot at the end of the spell in which to do so. But he never came. There being nothing for Dillley and Willis to work on, the bowler could have worked other chances for themselves. 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La Scala's Boris: historic ritual brought to life

roles were cast with British singers, John Shirley-Quirk as Boris and Philip Langridge. The true architect of the evening was Claudio Abbado. He has worked magic with the Russian opera before at La Scala, notably Prokofiev's *Love for Three Oranges*. A few of the songs back. The challenge Boris is infinitely greater. Abbado's control of the choir and orchestra throughout the evening proved once again that he is La Scala's prize performer. He has the power to steer of the score from the rough-hewn opening, through the coronation, the sinuous and sensuous melodies of the Polish scenes to the melodically 'intercomical' and superlatively 'sacred' conclusion. There have been regular rumours of a falling out between Abbado and La Scala loosening; La Scala would be well advised to make them as tight as possible.

The Broadway musical *On the Twentieth Century* will be presented in London this spring, with a cast including Keith Michel, Julia McKenzie, Mark Wynter and Dora Bryan. Hal Prince's production will be directed by Peter Coe and will open at Her Majesty's Theatre on March 19. The show, which is based on the luxury train which ran between New York and Chicago in the 1930s, was written by Betty Comden, and directed by Greenwald and Cy Coleman. It won five Tony awards in New York in 1978.

gent time in such a way as to beautify it.

She went on to confirm her strengths in more conventional repertory, and immediately seized attention by her masterful performance of the *Concerto* against sustained resonances in Beethoven's sonata opus 31 No. 2. Before very long, however, her use of the sustaining pedal was beginning to seem excessive, and she lost the effectiveness of her extraordinary control of timbre. Even Janacek's *In the Mist* was more tenacious than need be, though it is curious scraps of tone cannot survive this surging current of energy, and in Schumann's *Kreisleriana* Miss Horak's fine style was too much veiled by her pedaling. A short course to Bach might do wonders for her playing, and help her ahead

ring. Perhaps, too, this has something to do with Mr. Howarth's invigoratingly brisk tempos; the horn striding up its opening arpeggio could have been some assertive Don Juan, or even Otaviano. Mr. Howarth's playing is so convincing in texture. There was clarity and plenty, but richness, almost consciousness, to the second subject music, where the yielth (Sona Liddell) was truly "gesamlich" and strong characterization of the darker

It was also an uncommon well-knit reading. Lively tempos, admittedly, make this easier, but Mr Howarth went beyond that, taking particular care over the articulation of the structure with his careful

Paul Griffiths

marked *Luftpausen* and his control of tension, exemplified by his management of the final section. The *Sinfonietta* players seemed in good form, alert to one another, dovetailing smoothly, balancing carefully, quick to retire into the textural interior as needed. The other soloists' parts, too. The first soloist's *Minor Wind Serenade*, was an interestingly characterized reading, too. As if to emphasize its sombre element, Mr Howarth took its opening *Allegro* at a measured speed. We lost the sense of near-manic urgency, and the fierce rattle of repeated woodwind notes, but and in the place more than usual room for nuance, offering the first oboe (Janet Craxton) opportunities of which she took the most musically advantage.

idea with crystalline precision
or to colour and shape an inle-

London Sinfonietta.

St John's

Stanley Sadie

The London Sinfonietta in-
augurated on Monday the BBC
concert series for 1980 with
a characteristically exhilarating
concert. Schoenberg's first
chamber symphony has long
been in their repertoire, but this
performance under Elgar
Howarth possessed a freshness
and a vitality that suggests
renewal and rethinking rather
than mere repetition.

I do not know whether the
resonant church acoustic had
something to do with this; but
the music seemed more than
usual to partake of a Straussian

ring. Perhaps, too, this has something to do with Mr. Howard's ingenuitously brisk tempos; the born striding up his opening arpeggio could have been some assertive Don Juan or even Octavian. Mr. Howard does rebuke Schoenberg's textures. There was clarity in the play, but richness, incisiveness, and the second subject music, where the violin (Gösta Liden) was truly "seggensglick," and strong characterization of the darker timbers, for example at the beginning of the scherzo section.

It was also an uncommonly well-knit reading. Lively tempos, admirably made this time, but Mr. Howard went beyond that, taking particular care over the articulation of the structure with his careful

Paul Griffiths

marked *Luftpausen* and his control of tension, exemplified by his management of the final section. The *Sinfonietta* players seemed in good form, alert to one another, dovetailing smoothly, balancing carefully, quick to retire into the textural interior as needed. The other soloists' parts, too. The first soloist's *Minor Wind Serenade*, was an interestingly characterized reading, too. As if to emphasize its sombre element, Mr Howarth took its opening *Allegro* at a measured speed. We lost the sense of near-manic urgency, and the fierce rattle of repeated woodwind notes, but and in the place more than usual room for nuance, offering the first oboe (Janet Craxton) opportunities of which she took the most musically advantage.



To some Turks in recent years the relevance of Nato has been obscured by détente on the one hand and disputes with Greece on the other. What has happened in Afghanistan should help them to sort out their priorities. They are looking to the West for both economic and military aid, and with increasing urgency as their internal situation deteriorates. Britain is not in a position to offer much financially, but can use her influence with other Nato powers. When offering

Iran is of course the great gap in Lord Carrington's route. A visit there would hardly be practicable in present circumstances, and if it were would more than

Pakistan may be the easiest stage on Lord Carrington's journey, since the regime there is now clearly well aware of the need to attract Western support in dealing with it. A much more delicate task will await him in New Delhi, where he will have to try to convince Mrs Gandhi that rearmament of Pakistan and China will protect India rather than threaten her. That will not be easy, since she is well known to regard both her northern neighbours as by nature aggressive, while they both consider themselves to have been victims of Indian aggression in the past. Strong words from Britain are unlikely to do enough: a positive effort by all three parties to mend their fences is required.

Nine years ago, when Mr Heath's Government accepted the off-shore site at Maplin in preference to ruining the Vale of Aylesbury with an airport at Cublington, there was a good chance of the problem being solved once and for all. With the airport insulated off-shore, the ancillary development could have been directed into the London corridor with many economic benefits to the eastern side of London. But in 1974 Mr Wilson's Government, in a fit of insanity, dropped Maplin.

possibly others are saturated with tourists as it is. On this view, the appropriate airport policy for this country would be to make the best use of the existing national airport system, and eschew major additions. By contrast, I heard a spokesman for tourism say on the radio recently that "tourism is still in its infancy". On this view, which postulates a large increase in airport capacity, the new airport is absolutely no alternative in our small, green, closely-settled, much-loved country, but to find an off-shore site. There is no place inland in the whole kingdom where an airport would not be bitterly opposed by the local people. In these circumstances, the only way forward, which cannot be the attraction people go to, is to make the message and come to terms with it and ease some of the alarm and despondency with their ill-conceived plans?

Yours etc.,
COLIN RICHANAN,
Parliament House,
Rox.
Mitchamhamton,
Gloucestershire.

Our Prime Minister has been among the farsighted, and one is entitled to look to her and to Lord Carrington to reverse decades of a foreign "policy" based upon a systematic avoidance of unpalatable facts.

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan should not have come as a surprise after Vietnam, Angola, Ethiopia, South Yemen and the rest. Nor is the use of Soviet forces against a country "outside the Soviet block" as much of a novelty as many appear to think. Czechoslovakia, too, and the rest of the European satellites, were outside the Soviet block until Stalin

where your alarm at the events in Afghanistan (*The Times*, 12-13 January 2) yet, at this very moment, when Soviet expansion is in everybody's mind, a charge is lying on the desks of Vice-Chancellor Sir John Gifford, in the form of a letter from the British Council in Russian studies in British universities. The University Grants Committee *Report on Russian and Russian Studies in British Universities*, December 1979, suggests that 19 to 20 Russian departments should be closed down, restricted, or phased out. This represents a cut-back by half, and further reduction is forecast in five years' time.

It is difficult to see who will benefit from these proposals. Their ostensible reason is economy, but, as the Committee admits, it will actually cost money to implement them, and suggests that new funds may be made available to do so. It may be felt that these cut-backs are in line with Government policy on public expenditure, but defence, the one area in which expenditure has been deliberately increased, is the area in which the Government has the strongest position. The existence of the Soviet Union. We, in Russian studies, also have a vital contribution to make. To increase our defence potential whilst voting funds to impair our academic potential is no sense as a coherent national policy. If it does, it is ominous.

Yours faithfully,
R. A. PEACE,
President,
British Universities Association of Slav
Department of Russian Studies,
University of Hull.

waymen from deciding to break

The attempt to reinforce direct industrial action by sealing off an employer's sources of supply or outlets for sale is a long-established aspect of trade disputes in Britain, though it was only in 1976 that picketing in the full sense could be used to this end without risk of legal action. Since then, a new custom has arisen (and become, in the eyes of many trade unionists, a hallowed tradition of their movement) of applying pressure less on the employer than on the

The natural consequence of the present law on secondary action is that major strikes, especially in the public sector, tend to develop towards a complete stoppage of the commodity concerned. As a consequence, it is done to people with no direct interest in the issues, and the damage is spread as widely as possible through the community. In most other countries labour law provides no such easy means of extending a dispute, and the law is reflected in prevailing feelings about what is and is not legitimate. A steel strike conducted under the provisions on picketing and probable provisions on blacking of the Employment Bill would still, no doubt, be able to count on widespread and active sympathy from other workers, but it would not have the active support of legal immunity in any extension of a strike against BSC into a prohibition of the movement of steel as such.

For the record
From Mr J. C. Saintry

Sir, Some two years ago the collection of public records was divided on a permanent basis. The modern records were transferred to a newly constructed repository at Kew while the earlier records remained at the old office in Chancery Lane. Search facilities have since been available at both places.

Yours truly,
THOMAS.
House of Lords.
January 8.

Our Prime Minister has been among the farsighted, and one entitled to look to her and to Lord Carrington to reverse decades of a foreign "policy" based upon a systematic avoidance of unpleasant facts.

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan should not have come as a surprise after Vietnam, Angola, Ethiopia, South Yemen and the rest. Nor is the use of Soviet force against a country "outside the Soviet bloc" as much of a novelty as most apocryphal commentators and Czechoslovaks, too, and the rest of the European satellites, would outside the Soviet bloc until Stalin

on public expenditure, our defence of the one area in which expenditure has not been deliberately increased owes its special position to the existence of the Soviet Union. We in Russian studies, also have a vital contribution to make. To increase our defence potential whilst voters' funds impair our academic potential makes no sense as a coherent national policy. If it does, it is ominous.

Yours faithfully,
R. A. PEACE,
President,
British Universities Association
Slavist
Department of Russian Studies,
University of Hull.

The rehabilitation of Mobberdine, for example, belongs to the early sixties, when he both returned to the operatic stage and gained entry to the Promenade Concerts; his bicentenary in 1967 was also lavishly celebrated on all sides. And though early music may now be "the big business for the record industry," the number of "serious" records issued each year has shown no consistent increase since the mid-sixties, the best year (up to 1978) having been 1967; during the seventies such records have accounted for an average of less than 3 per cent of the classical issues reviewed each year in the *Gramophone* magazine, and in 1976 this percentage actually fell to below

Early music still has a long way to go, and the immense, but probably to some extent transient, vogue for Renaissance "hit" songs and dances in the early seventies.

Berkeley's coach
From Sir John Balfour

Sir, In his letter "Bishop Berkeley's coach" (January 7) Judge Alistair Bell takes you to task for having hinted "at this time of year, even by ellipsis, that Shakespeare is in any sense a poet national to Scot-

From Mr Francis Bennion
Sir, Lord Shawcross (December 29) "greatly deplores" certain recent decisions of the House of Lords as failing to counter fresh erosions of the rights of the subject. He accuses their Lordships of pusillanimity; and indicts their failure to grasp the issues involved. He has lost faith in judges as protectors of individual liberties.

That decision has vindicated the right of a trade union to take such action as its national executive committee thinks fit in furtherance of a trade dispute in which the interests of its members are concerned. Most people conversant with industrial law had assumed that such a right has existed for many years past, and that assumption has now been proved correct.

present Social Security Bill, set the date for the closure of all the centres and the removal of all responsibilities to provide such centres. Given that legislative commitment, he and his colleague, the

enormous queue and 15 minutes before the train went. Panic! A bike is not a parcel but what if a bike became a parcel? The man at the tobacco kiosk gave me an old cardboard box; I got some more cardboard and string out of a Railbar refuse box.

It was now not merely a bike but was clearly, too, a parcel. The

The ticket collector confirmed the fact and when I explained my dilemma—what do you do stuck with a bike on a metropolitan railway station?—directed me to the Station Master. He was wholly unhelpful and totally unimaginative; he showed me the clause relating to carriage of bicycles in his rule book. I cried left luggage: no bikes, only parcels; a bike is not a parcel. I cried parcels dispatch—a

ticker collector agreed it was a parcel; the Station Master did not notice it was not a parcel; the north country guard looked me funny in the face and said "Aye I know, it's all right; it's a parcel!" The bicycle was stowed in the empty luggage van and masqueraded as a parcel up to Newcastle. When the wry guard unloaded it on to the platform, I opened my parcel and rode away.

Cycling, computers, I hope, will give me the experience useful to them.

Yours faithfully,

ROGER HOLMES HOGG,
Department of Humanities,
Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechnic,
12 Brainree Gardens,
Kenton,
Newcastle upon Tyne.
January 4.

Berkeley's coach

From Sir John Balfour

Sir, In his letter "Bishop Berkeley's coach" (January 7) Judge Abirain Bell takes you to task for having hinted "at this time of year, even by ellipsis, that Shakespeare is in any sense a poet national to Scot-

He proposes as a remedy "a bill of human rights". All such bills necessarily consist of vague statements of principle, subject to equally vague exceptions. It has to be left to certain state functionaries to spell out the scope of these principles, and of the exceptions to them.

And who will these functionaries be? Why, the same judges whom Lord Shawcross now finds pusillanimous and incompetent. They will not change their attributes just because Parliament enacts a Bill of Rights. Lord Shawcross is clearly mistaken either in his diagnosis or his prescription. I will not presume to say which.

Yours sincerely,
FRANCIS BENNION,
 24 St Aubyns,
 Hove,
 East Sussex.
 January 1.

The fact that Lord Shawcross shares with *The Times* the view that this situation renders the law intolerable probably does no more than to manifest once again their common dislike of combinations of workers strong enough to bargain from strength, but I find it odd that those who talk loudest about individual liberty are so distrustful of collective freedom.

Perhaps the truth is that many of those who proclaim their support for law and order share their fervour with those who learn that the law protects other interests than their own.

Yours faithfully,
J. HENDY,
1 Porchester Cross,
Pewsey,
Penzance,
Cornwall.
December 29.

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IN BRIEF

£40m radio equipment contract for Rascal

Military radio equipment worth more than £40m is to be supplied by Racal Communications to an undisclosed overseas customer. A specific clause in the contract forbids Racal from revealing details of the equipment or the name of the country concerned.

The order is the biggest ever received by the Berkshire-based company - the previous largest was £20m - and with a support package and follow-up additions could eventually be worth between £50m and £60m.

Secrecy over the destination is purely at the request of the customer, who does not want everybody to know what is being bought, says a spokesman. It is not a country which the Government considers controversial, and is outside Europe and North America. South Africa and Rhodesia can also be ruled out.

House prices rise

House prices rose on average by 29 per cent during 1979, but the rate of increase began to slow down by the middle of the year. In the last quarter, the rate of increase was 6 per cent compared with 7 per cent and 8 per cent in the preceding two quarters. The figures were released yesterday by the Nationwide Building Society.

Gold drops \$63.50

Gold dropped by \$63.50 an ounce in New York yesterday to close at \$602.50. Earlier the gold price in London closed at \$617, \$13 down on the day. Sterling was unchanged against the dollar at \$2.262, but rose a further 0.1 point on its effective exchange rate index to close at 70.5 per cent of its end-1979 value.

NatWest rates up

Customers of National Westminster will have to pay more for personal and home improvement loans from today. Personal loans go up from 19.8 to 21.7 per cent. Home improvement loans go up to between 16.8 and 19.6, depending on whether they are secured.

St Piran chairman

Mr M. R. Stone has been appointed chairman at St Piran, the mining and property development group, replacing Mr Henry Hodding. Mr Stone was appointed to the St Piran board last June.

Airfix pickets

Redundant workers at the Airfix Industries Mechanics and Dinky toys factory in Liverpool plan to send flying pickets to all of the group's premises throughout the country. They will be trying to enlist support for their campaign to reopen the Merseyside factory.

Loan for truck group

ERF, the Cheshire-based heavy truck manufacturer, has negotiated loans totalling £5m from the European Coal and Steel Community. The funds will finance the new plant at Wrexham, employing 400, and an engineering research and development centre at Middlewich.

Wall Street up 19.71

The Dow Jones industrial average jumped 19.71 points to close at 851.71 in New York yesterday.

Banking figures show government success in curbing monetary growth

By John Whitmore

The November slowdown in monetary growth in banking appears to have continued during December. Preliminary figures suggest that in the three weeks to December 12 sterling M3, the broad-based measure of money, grew by about 0.5 per cent.

This indicates that the Government is enjoying some success in curbing monetary expansion after the excessive growth through much of 1979. The figures mean that the annualized rate of growth in the second half of 1979 was in the region of 11 per cent, not far above the top end of the Government's target of 7 to 11 per cent growth.

But though this must provide the Government and financial markets with some encouragement, there is still an air of caution in official circles. The figures mean that the annualized rate of growth in the second half of 1979 was in the region of 11 per cent, not far above the top end of the Government's target of 7 to 11 per cent growth.

Not only does sterling M3 sometimes fail to give a particularly good guide to what is happening to overall liquidity, but in the second half of last year financial flows were badly distorted as tax changes from the June Budget were put into effect.

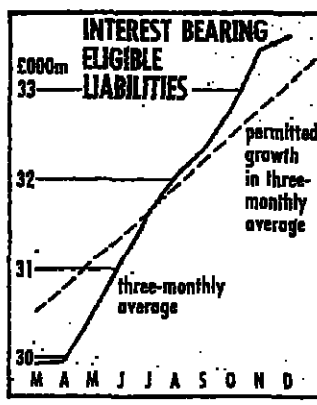
On the face of it, yesterday's figures from the London clearing banks showing a drop in the underlying rate of increase in private sector lending to about £100m are encouraging. But this too is distorted.

With bank base rates some way below money market rates for most of the November banking month, many borrowers tended to switch from money market borrowing to overdraft facilities, increasing the underlying rate of loan expansion during that month to some £500m.

After the mid-November rise in base rates, however, the process was reversed. It is probably wiser at this stage to look at the average rise in lending over the two months - still relatively high at about £300m a month.

How high lending has been to the private sector by the entire banking system will not be seen until the full money supply figures are published next Thursday. But the authorities are almost certainly going to treat the monthly figures with care until a clear trend emerges.

The trend for borrowers to revert to market borrowing has at least helped the banking system to make some progress towards getting back within the banking "corset".



Report's disclosures will revive debate on sanctions breaking

Continued from page 1

Africa (PTY): BP Southern Africa (PTY); Shell and BP Service (PTY); Shell (Petroleum Supply); BP Southern Oil; Consolidated Petroleum; Consolidated Petroleum Supply; Shell International; BP Trading; Shell Petroleum and British Petroleum.

In each case, paragraph references to the Bingham report are given "which may be relevant when considering any possible criminal liability". A list of the companies' directors is given.

The annex says: "Some are dead; some are now resident in South Africa and Rhodesia; not free to speak to us; some are foreign nationals not employed by the Shell and BP groups."

"There are some, either working in distant countries abroad or (in a few cases) at home, whose likely financial contribution we have not felt to be such as to justify our asking for their evidence."

"We have concentrated on establishing the facts and we have not examined witnesses simply in order to show whether or not they have, or may have committed criminal offences."

Altogether 440 names of directors are given, although some names are duplicated. Of these, only 21 are recorded (in September, 1979) as being dead.

The Bingham report concluded, in brief, that Shell and BP knew that South African subsidiaries were making arrangements that ensured oil supplies to Rhodesia. The Government had also been told in 1968-69 what was going on.

When Sir Michael announced the DPP's decision last month, the Government was accused variously of "whitewashing" and creating a double standard by dealing with "minnows" but allowing "big fish" to go free. Criticism was not restricted to the Opposition.

Mr Robin Maxwell-Hyslop, Conservative MP for Tiverton, accused the Attorney General of enacting a new legal principle: "that if a malefactor has retired, he is now to be immune from prosecution."

Opposition MPs are now likely to renew pressure for a full inquiry into the Bingham affair and the conduct of ministers and officials. Last February, the Commons decided in a free vote in favour of an inquiry, but this was subsequently blocked by the House of Lords.

The Government will resist these demands. Mr Norman St John-Stevas, Leader of the House, has said: "No good is to be served by raking over these almost dead coals." Mrs Thatcher has indicated, much to the chagrin of Opposition MPs, that it is "a time of conciliation" in Rhodesia.

Mr John Morris, Opposition spokesman on legal affairs, believes that an important principle is at stake. "I am concerned that by an executive decision, the rule of law has been jettisoned. Before this whole matter is departed from, it should be debated. We cannot leave it in this messy way."

Mr Morris is convinced that as far as the Attorney General is concerned the matter has been killed off. I am sure that he was delighted that counsel advised the DPP not to proceed with the report's findings."

Despite the ambiguity of Sir Michael's remarks in the Commons on December 20 when he said: "There is one prosecution awaiting appeal and two others in the pipeline," no further cases of sanctions breaking are pending, according to the three agencies empowered to bring them. These are the DPP, the Secretary of State for Trade and the Customs and Excise.

Customs and Excise has one appeal outstanding, relating to a case, tried at Bedford in November, regarding copper work imports from Rhodesia.

The recent decision on Bingham appears to have no implications for this appeal, convictions or indeed future cases. In theory, these could still be brought, although MPs believe that the Government has, under recent Southern Rhodesia legislation, power to grant an amnesty.

The Department of Trade has brought 16 "defendants" have been prosecuted by the DPP. Full details of offences, result of proceedings and penalties imposed were provided by the DPP's office.

Customs and Excise says it has brought 24 prosecutions, and fears that to do so could mean infringing rehabilitation of offenders legislation.

According to the Foreign Office, which has provided the United Nations with many hundreds of instances of alleged sanctions breaking, the number of defendants involved was not initially made available.

Last night, Customs and Excise promised to provide later today full details of cases it has brought. Earlier it had expressed doubts about the possibility of prosecuting individuals and companies who have appeared as defendants have totalled about £250,000.

In the past, some individuals have been given absolute discharge. It is believed that the largest fine imposed was £50,000. A high proportion of cases brought by the DPP related to advertisements and actions aimed at encouraging people to emigrate to or work in Rhodesia.

None of the convicted companies or individuals contacted by The Times wished to comment on their own cases or the DPP's decision to drop the Bingham inquiry, although most indicated that they felt aggrieved by what they saw as unfairness in the application of the law.

Meanwhile, there are clear indications that, despite the Government's wishes, the Bingham affair will not be allowed to die. Apart from the action planned by Mr Morris, Mr Frank Dobson, Labour member for Holborn and St Pancras South, said that he intended to raise the question of whether British failure to bring sanctions offenders to justice entitled an independent Zimbabwe, Zambia and Mozambique to reparations.

Last night MPs were studying or making arrangements to get a copy of Annex III.

Ford's Merseyside plant gets large share of £98m regional aid grants from EEC

By John Huxley

Almost £100m in regional aid is being made available by the European Commission for projects in the United Kingdom. It will be distributed among seven industrial projects, 82 government advance factory sites and 176 infrastructure schemes.

The £98.2m allocation, the last for 1979 from the Regional Development Fund, includes a tranche of £19.5m for the Ford Motor plant at Halewood, Merseyside. This represents part of a £30m allocation for Ford projects. The rest relates to developments at Bridgend and Swansea.

Because of the size of the Ford allocation, much of the aid will be spent in the North-west (£25.6m), while Scotland receives £27.3m and Wales £19.5m. Northern Ireland projects get £7.3m.

Of other English regions, the North receives £8m, the South-west £6.6m, and Yorkshire and Humberside £3.5m. In the northern region, the English Tourist Board is to receive aid of £500,000 towards various projects.

Other Welsh schemes to benefit include the new ferry terminal at Pembroke Dock and road improvements and redevelopment at Briton Ferry, West Glamorgan.

Signor Antonio Giolitti, the EEC Commissioner for Regional Affairs, said yesterday that he would like to see a much greater proportion of the EEC's Regional Fund being spent on promoting small and medium size manufacturing businesses rather than on capital aid to big infrastructure projects (Michael Hornsby writes from Brussels).

He said that only 28 per cent of the fund was spent on "productive investment", though he claimed that nearly 300,000 new jobs had been created in the EEC since the Regional Fund was set up in 1975.

The present fund is due to expire at the end of 1980, and Signor Giolitti said that he would like to see a bigger proportion of the new fund set aside for disbursement outside the rigid system of national quotas now in operation.

Urgent treatment

Clydebank is to receive urgent treatment from the Government as an economic distress area (Ronald Faux writes from Glasgow). Mr Alex Fletcher, Under-Secretary at the Scottish Office responsible for industry, said yesterday that the working party report on employment in the Clydebank area, which called for swift action to counter severe industrial decline, had been accepted by the Government.

American Budget aims to cut deficit to \$16,000m next year

From Frank Vogl

US Economics Correspondent Washington, Jan 8

President Carter is likely to outline a fairly austere Budget to Congress later this month. Government officials suggest that the deficit for the next fiscal year will be around \$16,000m (about £8,000m), compared with an estimated deficit of \$20,000m (about £10,000m) for the current year of 1979. The President is also likely to predict a decline in the inflation rate this year to about 10 to 11 per cent, compared with the current level of 13 per cent, and an increase in the unemployment rate from around 6 per cent now to 7.5 per cent late this year.

Although the new Budget will fail to produce the fiscal balance President Carter has pledged and sought, the office of management and budget is having great difficulty in justifying the deficit to about \$16,000m. Some crucial final decisions still have to be taken by the President.

It does appear, however, that

accompanying some moderation in the rate of inflation. It seems probable that the President will suggest in his Budget message that the economy will show real growth for the whole of 1980, with declines in output in coming months offset by a slow recovery late in the year.

The President is also likely to predict a decline in the inflation rate this year to about 10 to 11 per cent, compared with the current level of 13 per cent, and an increase in the unemployment rate from around 6 per cent now to 7.5 per cent late this year.

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It does appear, however, that

Iran freeze hampers Euro loans

By Ronald Pullen

International banks are finding it more difficult to put together syndicated loans for borrowers in the Eurocurrency markets because of the international political uncertainties.

President Carter's freeze on Iranian deposits in the United States, and his extension to overseas branches of United States banks, is also making more European banks reluctant to join loans managed by the big American banks.

There are also indications that the main Eurocurrency lending banks are staying out of the market while they wait for interest rates to spread to widen and the length of loans to shorten.

Over the past two years it has been a borrowers' market for Eurocredits and profits on these loans for the lending banks have been pared to the bone.

Management fees for arranging these loans have started to rise, and bankers are now hoping that the tensions in international banking circles will eventually lead to an all-round improvement in the market.

One loan that was understood to be causing some trouble - a nine-year Eurocredit for \$100m for Banco de Fomento Nacional, the Portuguese state-owned development bank - now appears at last to have been arranged by its lead manager Kreditbank Luxembourggoise.

Further evidence of international banks' opposition to the Carter freeze comes from a poll organized by the London-based Assefi Euromarkets newsletter.

British bankers are also understood to be unhappy with Mrs Margaret Thatcher's strong support for the United States action on her recent Washington visit and her apparent commitment to support United States financial sanctions.

Mr Carter's ban on grain sales will hit Greek ships

From Mario Modiano

Athens, Jan 8

Greek shipowners estimate that, on average, 100 merchant ships of about 40,000 tons each, many of them Greek-owned, will lose a guaranteed cargo in 1980 as a result of the United States decision to halt extra deliveries of grain to the Soviet Union.

Mr Anthony Chandris, president of the Greek Shipowners' Association, said this would certainly influence the freight market, psychologically, but he could not say for how long.

The United States has a five-year contract with the Soviet government for the delivery of eight million tons of grain a year. This agreement is not affected by the embargo. The Soviet Union has, in addition, an option to obtain more aid for 1980; it had agreed to purchase another 77 million tons.

It is this surplus order that President Carter has cancelled. Mr Chandris said: "It is not a catastrophe, but it will have quite an adverse effect."

Argentina's grain board suspended the registration of export contracts yesterday. The suspension applies to all cereals and oilseeds.

A spokesman said that the measure was necessary to prevent speculation after the United States' decision. Obervers expect Argentina to offer support to the American grain blockade in exchange for a friendlier attitude on the human rights issue.

Financial Editor, page 17

BCCI Holdings
(Luxembourg) S.A.
39 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

1979
December 31

Capital Funds exceedUS\$220 million
Total Assets exceedUS\$3.7 billion

The BCC Group now has 194 offices
(including those of subsidiaries and affiliates)
in 40 countries

Subsidiaries

Bank of Credit & Commerce International S.A., Luxembourg
Bank of Credit & Commerce International (Overseas) Ltd.,
George Town, Grand Cayman
Bank of Credit & Commerce International (Lebanon) S.A.L.,
Beirut, Lebanon
Bank of Credit & Commerce International (Swaziland) Ltd.,
Mazini, Swaziland
Banque de Commerce et de Placements S.A., Geneva, Switzerland
Hong Kong Metropolitan Bank Ltd., Hong Kong
Credit and Finance Corporation Ltd., George Town, Grand Cayman
BCCI Canada, Inc., Toronto, Canada
BCCI Finance International Ltd., Hong Kong

Affiliates

Bank of Credit & Commerce International (Nigeria) Ltd., Lagos, Nigeria
KIFCO - Kuwait International Finance Co., S.A.K. Safat, Kuwait
National Bank of Oman Ltd., (S.A.O.), Muscat, Sultanate of Oman
Premier Bank Ltd., Accra, Ghana

PRICE CHANGES

Rises					
Carliol Inv	23p to 140p				
Decca	10p to 335p				
Fisons	13p to 277p				
Heath, C. E.	13p to 203p				
Jones (Ernest)	13p to 177p				

Falls					
Copson, F.	3p to 16p				
Fodens	10p to 215p				
Hammerman 'A'	4p to 15p				
Kumick	20p to 28p				
Minoro					

THE POUND					
Australia \$	Bank buys 2.67	Bank sells 2.40			
Austria Sch	29.46	27.40			
Belgium Fr	67.25	63.75			
Canada \$	2.69	2.62			
Denmark Kr	12.51	11.95			
Finland Mk	8.60	8.20			
France Fr	9.35	8.95			
Germany Dm	4.06	3.84			
Greece Dr	99.50	94.50			
Hongkong \$	11.48	10.88			
Italy Lira	1915.00	1820.00			
Japan Yen	591.00	526.00			
Netherlands Gld	4.47	4.24			

CEGB maintains caution over choice of rival reactors

The Central Electricity Generating Board will continue to keep its options open for some time yet on the choice of reactor type for the next decade of nuclear power station orders. The board believes it is still premature to choose between the American-designed pressurized water reactor (PWR) and Britain's advanced gas-cooled reactor (AGR), or to decide that a mixture of the two is needed.

But, regardless of the choice of reactor, the board apparently considers that six years is a realistic estimate for the construction time required for each station. It is appreciated that the greater amount of prefabricated work associated with the PWR design should enable these stations to be built more quickly than AGRs, but it believes that the difference between the two in practice is not likely to be all that great.

There is often a difference between expectations and achievement. Compare the expected six years for the forthcoming stations with the record of the Dungeness AGR station.

If all goes well, Dungeness B could be commissioned this year. That will be about 10 years late, or 15 years after the order was placed in 1965.

The board will shortly issue a letter of intent to the National Nuclear Corporation which will enable the company to "activate" the Westinghouse licence and so go ahead with Britain's proposed first PWR, subject to safety clearance.

As it awaits the reorganization of the National Nuclear Corporation, the CEGB is determined that it does not want an arm's length relationship with the company in the next nuclear station programme. In particular, the board will insist on close collaboration on safety aspects.

An application for assent for the first PWR station is likely to be made towards the end of 1981. By that time the board will be well on the way towards a single standard design for each of the two types of reactor (having learned the hard way to have three separate types of AGR was not a good idea).

Kenneth Owen



Chinese pay record price for trade site in Hongkong

Chinese Communist representatives outbid locals in buying a Hongkong property site at a record \$HK116m (about £1,074,000) — more than \$HK2,100 a square foot.

The site was bought by Peking-controlled Hip Kee Godown Company, which bought an adjacent one last year at \$HK33.5m (\$HK1,550 a square foot).

The Godown area—near a railway terminal—will be used for China's mounting trade with and through Hongkong.

Peking's investment in Hongkong property, container wharves, department stores, petrol stations, staff residential and high-rent apartments continues to soar.

Business and investment is conducted through 13 Peking-controlled banks in Hongkong.

EEC prices rise
The EEC consumer price index rose 0.9 per cent last November over October. The EEC statistics office forecast that final figures would show a 10 per cent rise in prices for 1979.

Toyota US plans
Toyota may start car production in the United States later this year, Mr. Tadashi Yamamoto, the company's president, said. A star could be made with building a lorry assembly plant if demand warranted it, he added.

Gabon oil find
A joint French-Japanese exploration team has struck oil off the coast of Gabon in West Africa which is expected to yield 10,000 barrels a day from 1982. Elf Aquitaine owns a 30 per cent interest in the venture. The other 70 per cent is owned by World Energy Development, Gabon, which is half-owned by the Japan National Oil Corporation.

Brazil-Iraq accord
Brazil has signed a nuclear deal with Iraq, agreeing to share nuclear technology while providing the Arab nation with uranium to produce fuel for reactors.

Pay pause rejected
The Dutch FNV and CNV trade union federations have rejected a proposal from Mr. Willem Albeda, the Social Affairs Minister, for a three to four month wage pause.

Doubts on effectiveness of several measures in proposed legislation

Employment Bill worries Chambers

By Patricia Tisdall
Management Correspondent

Doubts about the effectiveness of the Government's Employment Bill are expected to be expressed at today's meeting of the national council of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce.

Mr. Tom Boardman, the ABCC's president, has already criticized the proposed legislation for not going far enough to protect employees from the closed shop.

A belief that further reform is needed on such issues as industrial disruption of companies not party to a dispute is another of the points which have emerged from consultation with the various chambers of commerce since the Bill was published a month ago. These have been compiled in a discussion paper which will be presented at today's meeting and will be published later this week.

The ABCC welcomes the Bill as an "essential first step" in providing a "reasonable balance in industrial rela-

tions", but it believes that it falls short on a number of counts. In particular it has reservations about whether the widening of the "conscience provisions" for non-union membership will work in practice.

Instead the ABCC would like section 58 (3) of the Employment Protection Act repealed, so that dismissal for non-membership of a union would no longer provide grounds for fair dismissal in any circumstances.

This would remove any legal protection for employers who sacked an employee in order to appease a union, by making them liable to pay compensation for unfair dismissal. It does not go as far as a number of the association's 54,000 member companies would like, which would be to outlaw closed shops.

The association is also critical of the proposals which would enable the Secretary of State for Employment to publish codes of practice on matters such as closed

shops and picketing. Its objection is that Parliament can only accept or reject such codes but has no powers to introduce amendments.

A third area of contention is on "secondary picketing". The association does not think the Government has been firm enough in removing legal immunities from unions which attempt to use coercive recruitment tactics. In its view, the Bill falls short of what is required by excluding employees of another company such as maintenance men or installers who work on the same premises.

It would also like to see sanctions imposed on the practice whereby some companies refuse to do business with others because they do not have a closed shop.

"Such behaviour constitutes conspiracy against trade which should not be tolerated," it says. "Many of the worst offenders are in the public sector and are thus presumably subject to pressure by Parliament if they will not desist."

Forecasts give inflation warning

By Caroline Atkinson

The two most recent forecasts—those of Cambridge Econometrics and Phillips and Drew—are noticeably more pessimistic on inflation than others shown in the table.

They predict high inflation despite forecast money growth in 1980-81 of less than 9½ per cent, well within the Government's latest target range, and a slump in output this year.

In common with all but one of the other non-Government forecasts, they expect the balance of payments results this year to be much better than the official Treasury forecast of a £2,000m deficit.

Phillips and Drew points out in its January report that other countries more dependent on imported oil will probably have significantly worse balance of payments positions than Britain this year.

West Germany is expected to be \$4,000m in deficit on the current account this year, and Japan by \$11,000m.

Cambridge Econometrics is forecasting an actual surplus on the current account in 1980, as the depressed state of the economy leads to a sizable drop in import volumes.

FORECASTS FOR THE BRITISH ECONOMY

	NIESR (Nov)	LBS (Nov)	Year 1980 on year 1979 HG (Dec) (% change between years unless otherwise stated)	CE (Jan)	STJ (Oct)	P & D (Jan)	Treasury (Nov)
Gross domestic product	0.2	-1.1	-1.0	-1.2	0.9	-1.7	-2.0
Inflation	16.3	15.5	16.9	19.1	13.2	18.4	14
Unemployment (000)	1,420	1,267	1,500	1,700	1,650	1,410	n.a.
Consumer spending	1.6	0.1	-0.5	-1.5	0.7	-0.8	1
Private investment inc house- building	-2.0	-2.4	-0.7	-7.3	-0.9	-2.9	-1
Public investment inc house- building	-4.3	-2.2	-1.5	-6.4	-0.9	-6.3	-4
Public authorities consumption	-0.1	0.5	-0.6	0.9	0.5	-0.3	0
Stockbuilding (£m 1975)	1,481	-396	291	-800	0.2	-300	-2
Exports	4.0	4.0	2.9	1.6	2.9	3.1	0
Imports	1.7	-1.1	0.8	-3.3	-0.4	-0.3	-2
Balance of payments deficit (—) year 1980 £m	-3,300	-660	-300	900	-2,200	-800	-2,000
PSBR (£m fiscal 1980-81)	9,000	11,200	10,000	9,800	10,200	9,000	n.a.
Money supply (% change in £m3 fiscal 1980-81)	9	7.5	9	9.3	11.7	9.38	n.a.

NIESR: National Institute of Economic and Social Research. LBS: London Business School. HG: Hoare Govett. CE: Cambridge Econometrics. STJ: St. James' Group; published in Economist. P & D: Phillips and Drew.

fourth quarter 1980 on fourth quarter 1979. * fourth quarter 1980. * excluding oil. * gross fixed capital formation. * private fixed investment. * public corporation's fixed investment. * stockbuilding as % of gdp. * second quarter 1981 on second quarter 1980. * PSBR is forecast to stay at about the same % of gdp in money terms as in 1979-80.

Forecasts for gdp components are in constant prices. The private forecasts assume policy changes. For details readers should refer to original sources. Categories in different forecasts are not completely comparable, but differences are minor. Differences in result also reflect difference in assumptions, model constructions and date at which work performed. The month in which work was published is given in brackets. Forecasts published by the Treasury twice-yearly: NIESR, CE and STJ four times a year; LBS three times a year; HG and P & D revise their forecasts every month.

Engineers seek top-level productivity talks

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

The Government should aim for higher productivity in industry, not only by giving cash to encourage investment in new plant and work methods, but also by providing housing and tax incentives to increase the mobility of the labour force, senior members of the professional engineering institutions have said.

Mr. Tony Dummett, chairman of the Council of Engineering Institutions and Council of Science and Technology Institutes group, asks Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, in a letter if she will meet them

to discuss the proposals, produced on the eve of publication of the Finistone report on the engineering profession and manufacturing industry.

The need for action by employers, unions and the professional engineers themselves is emphasized by Mr. Dummett, whose group includes the heads of four leading institutions. Employers are urged to invest in high-output plant and the latest processes such as microprocessors. Genuine productivity agreements and incentive schemes should be negotiated on a plant rather than a national basis, the group says.

It also wants large production units broken down where practicable into smaller, more manageable units.

It adds: "Involvement of employees through open workshop discussions, possibly on the lines of the legally based company councils in the Netherlands, is essential." More high-quality engineers and scientists, including women, should be employed in all aspects of production, says the group.

The group wants unions to consider ways of getting their members to accept change because, the group argues, increased productivity is the best means of protecting jobs.

Acceptance of new plant and methods, adoption of shift working and elimination of overmanning are the main issues, the group contends.

It adds that unions should encourage worker mobility rather than merely accepting unemployment.

Professional engineers should be prepared to work at shop-floor level to gain experience and to assist in the changes needed to secure higher productivity. They also have a role in improving communications between management and the shop-floor, the group suggests.

The despatch engineer, page 17

Consumers group backs reforms of liability law

By Robin Young
Consumer Affairs Correspondent

A group representing 22 consumer organizations is urging the Government to reject CBI demands for changes in proposed reforms of the law of compensation for damage caused by defective products.

The Consumers in the European Community Group says an EEC draft directive on product liability, criticised by the CBI, would bring "consistency and common sense into the law of compensation for unsafe products."

Commenting on the revised directive submitted to the Department of Trade, the group welcomes the Commission's decision to reject a defence based on "development risk" which has been the subject of CBI complaints.

The group urges the Government to resist manufacturers' pressure for exemption from liability where they can show they did everything possible to make the product safe in the light of scientific and technological knowledge at the time it was marketed.

"It is unacceptable that consumers should be treated as guinea pigs and bear the risk, without remedy, of defects being discovered during use," the group says.

It points out that English law on strict liability accepts no such defence. In the leading English case, a dairy which sold contaminated milk was found liable to its customers who became ill, although it had done everything possible at the time to prevent contamination.

If the defence of development risk is accepted the group adds, victims of another thalidomide disaster would find it no easier to claim compensation.

The group opposes a proposal in the draft that liability should only arise when a defective article is "being used for the purpose for which it is apparently intended," arguing that consumers should be able to claim for injuries caused by dangerous products being used in reasonably foreseeable circumstances.

It adds that a proposed global limit on compensation would be inequitable if imposed in each member state regardless of population and the extent of damage caused.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Need for law to aid exploration into Britain's mineral resources

From Sir Kingsley Dunham
and Sir Peter Kent

Sir, In 1934 a Conservative Government recognized that search for oilfields on land in United Kingdom could not be effected against a background of the private ownership of royalty rights, and took steps to vest in the Crown the ownership of all British undiscovered hydrocarbon resources.

Exploration for oil has since followed over most of England, Wales and in southern Scotland with discovery from 1939 onwards of a number of small oil and gasfields, of high national value during wartime conditions, of which some in the Midlands are still producing.

A parallel need has now

arisen in the field of industrial minerals. Regional countrywide surveys by the Institute of Geological Sciences have indicated a number of areas with significant possibilities of metaliferous discoveries, which could clearly be potentially important when overseas supplies become increasingly limited, but the problem of securing rights for more detailed prospecting is compounded by multiple surface ownership of minerals.

There is now again a real need for an act of nationalization which—in accordance with precedent—would be limited to undiscovered resources of minerals.

The period required for full definition and development of

a metallic mineral reserve, (an operation which should be the responsibility of private industry), cannot be less than 5-10 years. If there is recognition that in the next decade imported supplies of some metaliferous minerals are likely to become less easy and more expensive, decisive action on these lines is required now.

When shortages develop it will be too late either to assess or to develop our indigenous mineral resources.

PETER KENT
Past Chairman
Natural Environment
Research Council
KINGSLEY DUNHAM
Former Director
Institute of Geological
Sciences

Oil companies' responsibility for rural areas

From Mr David Morris

Sir, Though he has particular concern for the difficulties in Cornwall, your correspondent Mr Fack-Martin (December 19) surely expresses the thoughts and opinions of all who live and work in rural areas. The Dales of North Yorkshire have already suffered badly from the fire regulation closure of village petrol pumps and any further deterioration in the supply position will be most serious.

These rural communities cannot be allowed to disintegrate more than has already taken place. But the important hill farming industry and the rural industries and small businesses must be provided with essential services if they are to survive. Adequate petrol supplies are of vital importance in present conditions.

Legislators of essential fuel, the major oil companies must accept that they have a responsibility which, if need be, must override profitability factors in low population areas. It may well be that some pooling of petrol distribution in rural areas is justified but unless the oil companies find a way to continue supplying rural garages with or without the intervention of the Department of Energy, there are many of us who will support legislation as suggested by your correspondent.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID MORRIS,
Mukalee Woolfords,
Mukalee in Swaledale,
North Yorkshire.

CBI approves members serving their country

From Sir John Methuen, the
Director-General, of the
Confederation of British Industry

Sir, It really is not very sensible for Mr O'Neil to suggest (January 4) that there is some kind of plot to prevent distinguished businessmen who have held state jobs from being re-employed in the private sector. The CBI has never sought to dissuade businessmen from serving the country in whatever role they felt to be most useful.

It is of course in the interests of trade and industry to ensure that Government bodies which affect their operations should have the advice of men with an

experience and understanding of business. Such advice was provided even for the Price Commission, whose interventionist activities damaged many companies and whose demise will not be mourned.

Nearly all the state industries are active members of the CBI and it is encouraging to note that there is a steady two-way traffic in management between them and private sector companies to the advantage of both.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN METHUEN,
21 Tophill Street,
London SW1H 9LP,
January 7.

Clause in Companies Bill not in any way 'restrictive practice'

From Mr J. H. Butcher

Sir, I must take issue with the letter from Nicholas Baker, MP, (Business News, December 18), complaining that the proposed clause in the Companies Bill requiring company secretaries of public companies to be qualified was a "restrictive practice".

I am not surprised that he was the only member of the committee to vote against it. His comments on the role of a secretary seem to indicate a total lack of understanding concerning the responsibilities and functions of the modern secretary. With increasing complexity of statutory requirements, and public awareness of the need for accountability in corporate affairs, it is surely sensible that the person who must guide and

advise management, implement its decisions and be its collective conscience and often its direct link with shareholders, employees and the public should be qualified.

As an elected representative of the people, Mr Baker ought to be more aware that there is no point in Parliament continuing its flood of legislation affecting all sectors of our daily lives, without any attempt to ensure that it will be workable and be complied with. The current proposal is a positive step within the companies sector towards this and ought to be welcomed.

Yours faithfully,
J. H. BUTCHER,
13 Welland Way,
Deepest Street,
Peterborough, PE6 8QE.

Support for Sir Michael's 'Buy British' plea

From Mr Stanley Carter

Sir, May I support Sir Michael Edwards' suggestion that, if only for reasons of self-interest, we should buy British cars?

Unhappily the word "patriot" has become unfashionable in our country. Why do we not help to reestablish its popularity by doing what Sir Michael suggests? And let us start in the area where it could most quickly have effect—company car and truck fleets.

The vital step would be for the board to become involved and give a suitable directive. Come on company directors, do your stuff. You have the authority to make a very significant impact on the success of our economy to the advantage of us all including your own company.

STANLEY CARTER,
Danewood,
Common Lane,
Hemlingford Abbots,
Cambs, PE18 9AW.

Santa Claus now has a new address

From Mr Thomas P. Joyce

Sir, My grandson, aged eight, still a firm believer in Father Christmas, has announced that obviously Father Christmas doesn't live at the North Pole but in Taiwan, because all the toys are made there.

Yours faithfully,
THOMAS P. JOYCE,
11 Rue des Sangliers,
1170 Boitsfort,
Bruxelles,
Belgium.

Overdeduction of tax: a warning

From Mr J. C. Butler

Sir, May I support Sir Michael Edwards' suggestion that, if only for reasons of self-interest, we should buy British cars?

I happened to remember that the preceding payment had been made on May 15th, 1979, prior to the June Budget and reduction of income tax from 33 per cent to 30 per cent. Tax had been deducted at 33 per cent. Thus on the two payments combined the deduc-

tions of tax exceeded the rate for 1979/80 of 30 per cent.

There was nothing on the face of the second voucher to warn stockholders that they might be suffering an overdeduction of tax, not even a reference to a note on the back of the voucher which did carry such a warning. On a routine document such as this it would not be usual, I suggest, to look at the back in case there was any further information.

I have no doubt that there are holders of this stock who are unaware that they have

suffered an over-deduction of tax. Moreover, if the Bank of England has issued statements of deduction of tax from interest on other stocks in similar form, there will almost certainly be holders of those stocks who are similarly affected.

They might like to look into this, and perhaps the Bank of England could be a little more thoughtful.

J. C. BUTLER,
22 Goodways Ave.,
Radlett,
Hertfordshire WD7 8BA.

Burden of VAT discourages essential house repairs

From Mr C. A. Williams

Sir, Several of your correspondents have pointed out that the levy of VAT at the standard rate on building repair work imposes a severe burden on churches and charities. Many individuals of limited means must be discouraged from undertaking essential repairs to their homes by the high cost of such work, of which VAT is a significant part now.

You report that the National Consumer Council has found that many elderly and infirm

people are not insulating their roofs because of the high cost of the work, despite the availability of government grants; this is another case where people are discouraged from carrying out essential work by the imposition of the standard rate of VAT.

Mr Smith (December 20) invites illustrations of the absurd distinction between work which is zero-rated and that which is taxed. I offer an example from the roofing business. A VAT tribunal ruled that replacement

of a tiled roof by thatch for aesthetic reasons was an alteration and should be zero-rated. Had the householder been unable to afford thatch and simply carried out essential repairs or renewed the roof with tiles he would have been charged VAT at the standard rate.

Yours faithfully,
C. A. WILLIAMS,
The National Council of
Building Material Producers,
26 Store Street,
London WC1E 7BT.

Trade fair aid cuts can only hinder export effort

From Mr Kenneth Brooks

Sir, On December 3 and 8 reference was made to the Government's intentions to scale down the financial aid available to so-called larger companies taking part in overseas exhibitions, trade missions, and the like.

All sensible people realize the need for economies at all levels, but at a time when they are being asked to rally together and increase the total export

effort, it is hard to understand the sense behind the new thinking, which is surely negative in the extreme. With overseas exhibitions and trade missions serving as the catalyst for Britain's world trade in vitally important market areas, why tie the hands of our manufacturing industries in this short-sighted way? It comes as no surprise to find that Germany's trade and industry already invests two and a half times what

their British counterparts spend on exhibition participation. Look where they got them.

By all means help the smaller firms, but why penalize the larger ones?

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH S. BROOKS,
Joint Managing Director,
Mack-Brooks Exhibitions Ltd,
62 Victoria Street,
St Albans,
Hertfordshire AL1 3XT,
December 13.

No real hedge against hyper-inflation

From Mr P. A. Vans

Sir, I was in China during the winter of 1947-48, in Peking (then called Peiping), when the currency was depreciating at the rate of about half its value every month or less. The street markets had plenty of good antique china (as well as the usual mass of fakes) at prices which would buy food

for a family for a week or so.

The reason why these valuables did not provide a hedge against inflation was that the way the no one could afford to pay a "fair" price for them—whatever the price might have been. Just to show that this is not an isolated pheno-

menon, I read the other day of a foreigner buying a gold article in Tehran for a song—presumably because the economy of Iran is in such a bad way that no one could afford to pay the present inflated price for gold.

P. A. VANS,
Guy Hall, Awre, Newnham,
Gloucestershire GL14 1EL.

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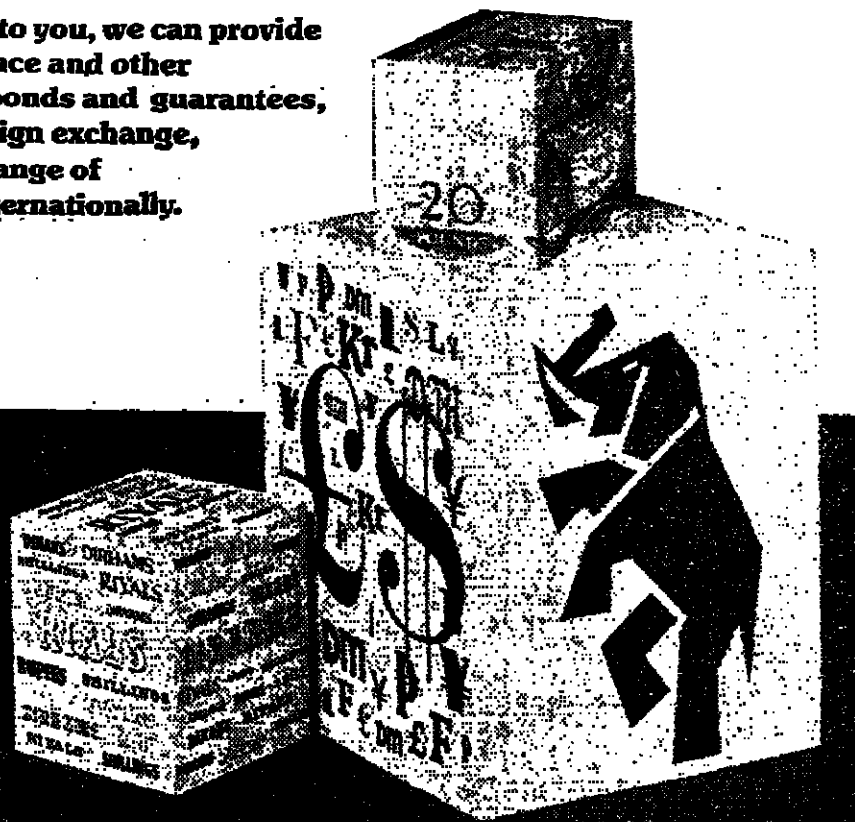
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مكاتب الأصيل

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

A number of niggling doubts...

The preliminary indication from yesterday's banking figures of money supply growth of around a half per cent in December is reasonably encouraging but certainly no more than that at this stage.

The authorities now seem to be making slow progress towards curbing excessive monetary growth seen for much of last year. A 0.5 per cent rise in sterling M3 in banking December would reduce the annualized rate of growth in the first six months of the present target period to around 11 per cent, not so far above the top end of the 7-11 per cent target range.

There are, however, still a number of niggling doubts. In the first place, the underlying strength of private sector loan demand remains difficult to estimate. Although the latest clearing bank figures suggest a sharp drop in the underlying rate of increase, that is largely because borrowers have moved back to market borrowing in the wake of the mid-November base rate increase. Averaging November and December suggests an underlying monthly rate of increase of some 0.300m.

The second area of uncertainty centres on the public sector contribution to monetary growth. Given the high level of gross gift sales and calls during the period, one can only call a half per cent rise in sterling M3 as just about satisfactory. It may be that net sales of gilts were considerably less or that other components of public sector debt sales were relatively low.

But there is now an uneasy feeling about that the final outcome for the PSBR in the present financial year is likely to be closer to £9,000m than the forecast £8,300m, and possibly even the wrong side of £9,000m.

As for tomorrow's new stock offering, a fair amount looks likely to depend on the mood of the market this morning. In favour of the stock is the possible attraction to some investors of switching longer and the fact that holders of the Treasury 9 per cent convertible stock will have to switch out by January 28 unless they are prepared to wait for their money until early March.

Shares of both Carliol and Tyneside went shooting up yesterday, and small wonder: it appears that the long-standing problems with the Revenue (which prevented merger of the two back in 1978) are about to be resolved once and for all by a bid which will take shareholders out at something very much nearer to asset value than they have been able to command.

The participants are that great innovator in the sector, Rothschild Investment Trust, by way of its newly-acquired subsidiary Daumay Day, which in turn owns the unit trust management group Target. The deal, which involves paper rather than cash, is highly complex, but fortunately shareholders do not need to do anything in a hurry. Nor should they.

Even at last night's close the shares of both Carliol (140p) and Tyneside (135p) were standing at a discount of over 15 per cent to estimated net asset value, and there's more to be hoped for from staying with them at this stage.

Shipping

Implications of a grain embargo

United Kingdom shipping shares are taking the United States grain embargo on Russia calmly at the moment, although there were further modest falls across the board yesterday on reports that the other major Western producers were likely to back the United States.

Is the market being too complacent? Freight rates more than doubled last year, marking the end of the worst shipping recession since the 1930s, and a major factor in the recovery was the worldwide growth of grain shipments. For the current year as well dry cargo rates were expected to stay buoyant on the back of continued strong demand for grain from Russia and China, particularly, with one of the other main bulk commodities, iron ore, suffering from the steel downturn.

For perspective, Russian grain imports—most of which come from the United States—are forecast to be around 30-35 million tonnes in 1980, which represents about a fifth of the world grain trade and perhaps 2 per cent of world seaborne trade excluding oil.

There are still enough uncertainties about the duration and effectiveness of the United States embargo. But it has come at a bad psychological time for freight markets, already nervous about the effects of an oil glut or Opec production cuts on the tanker market.

For the world shipping fleet, any inter-

ruption with the Russian grain trade would fall heavily on third party charterers since very little is carried by United States fleets and perhaps only a quarter by Russian ships. For British companies those with the biggest exposure are P & O (although the emphasis of its bulk cargo fleet has switched to gas carriers), Reederei Smith and Lyle Shipping. During much of 1979 more and more of these groups' spot and charter business had been getting shorter although there were signs towards the end of the year that contracts were becoming longer which may help to shield them if the market softens this year.

Though freight rates have yet to show much weakness, the shipping sector is starting to look less attractive than it did particularly with the strength of sterling and the rise in oil prices putting more pressure on the costs side.

Esperanza

After the Caleb Brett settlement

Esperanza's profits are 19 per cent lower after six months at £1.4m but that is after settlement of an action claiming inadequate inspection of an oil cargo against its subsidiary, Caleb Brett. This probably cost Esperanza something over £0.6m, so it can in fact point to an underlying improvement in international service profits of around 8 per cent so far, led ironically by Caleb Brett whose cargo inspection business is benefiting from demand from shippers conscious of the risks implicit in the high value of cargoes now being carried.

This coupled with a revaluation (mainly of property in Amsterdam and Nottingham) has generated sufficient confidence for the group to raise the net dividend by 13 per cent. If the final received similar treatment Esperanza at 103p is yielding just under 10 per cent, and with the Caleb Brett problem behind it, looking attractive.

And there could be a bonus—though a long-term one. Copper operations in Cyprus have now been terminated (Esperanza took in its last profit of £0.26m in these six months) and the development potential of the seafloor site at Paphos as a tourist complex looks even more attractive now that an airport is to be sited near there.

In theory floating rate note issues should be popular when interest rates are rising and should hold their prices close to par because of the periodic adjustments to their rates. In the Eurobond market this is just ceasing to be so.

During the past few weeks floating rate note issues have taken a drubbing, in spite of the growing expectation that dollar rates have yet to test their previous peaks. Most recent deals are standing at 2-3 point discounts from their issue prices and the climate for new issues is far from bright.

Given that floaters accounted for around 40 per cent of all new Eurobonds—and two thirds or so of all dollar issues—the difficulties now confronting the sector bode ill for the market as a whole in 1980.

The short explanation for their diminishing popularity is that the barrel has been scraped too thin. During much of 1979 floaters were in keen demand and issuing houses took the opportunity both to pare margins and to bring to the market exotic issuers of less than prime quality.

The shake-up in attitudes resulting from Iran and the Opec price rises has led to a reassessment. Banks which had filled their books with floating rate issues are now asking themselves why they should buy developing country paper at one quarter per cent over inter-bank rates when they can secure two or three times that margin from the same borrower in the syndicated loan market.

The relative generosity of bond market fees falls well short of filling the gap. Now that syndicated loan margins are rising, particularly for developing countries, the question is more than ever apposite: why have the exotic issuers then, are likely to have to pay more generous margins (although a current deal for the Bank of Bogota is structured very much on the familiar pattern) or else disappear from the market altogether.

Even prime issuers will find the market more difficult—as Barclays recently discovered—unless they are prepared to offer some extra incentive to investors on the lines of Midland's attractive option to switch into a straight bond.

Unless United States dollar rates turn decisively down stimulating a revival in straight, the dollar could thus face eclipse as a currency in the international bond markets this year.

The British Steel Corporation produced in the spring of 1978 a document entitled "Prospects for Steel". This grey-coloured volume was to be the basis of the corporation's forward planning and the foundation on which its fortunes would be rebuilt. The revised version should be edged in black.

The strike by the steel unions over their pay claim puts under tremendous strain the Government's policy of non-intervention and allowing managers in both the public and private sectors freedom to reach their own decisions.

So far the Government has stayed its hand. But steel is basic to a whole range of British industries—electrical and mechanical engineering, motor and automotive components manufacture, food processing, shipbuilding and a host of others.

If the strike really gets a grip it could take years to recover from its long-term effects. Sooner or later the pressures on the Government will be such that it is forced to intervene in the dispute now agree that the gap between them has widened and any bridge-building will have to be done by someone other than those directly involved.

The prolonged halt of BSC production which is now in prospect will have awesome consequences for industry. Thousands of workers will be threatened with lay-offs by the end of this month and companies which have managed to ride out the transport and engineering industry disputes may not be able to survive this time.

The stockholding industry, which accounts for about 40 per cent of all United Kingdom steel deliveries, will provide a temporary cushion for industrial customers. But the stockholders are faced daily with increased picketing by the striking steelworkers.

Intervention by successive governments has hindered rather than helped the corporation. There have been errors of judgment, losses have mounted to £1,400m and morale at all levels has evaporated. The BSC presents a pathetic sight—a dinosaur among the silicon chips. But the repercussions of the strike on the corporation itself, grave though they will be, represent only the tip of an iceberg.

British Shipbuilders (faced with similar demands from its workforce to those made by the steelworkers, is in no position to withstand a long stoppage. Stocks of plates should be sufficient to ensure continued production for two or three weeks, but after that, if supplies dry up, workers will have to be laid off and the task of persuading owners to build in Britain will become even more of an uphill task.

The strike could not have come at a worse time for the motor industry, with the new car market already expected to fall by about 12 per cent from last year's levels and domestic manufacturers desperately attempting to stem the inflow of imported vehicles.

The effects of the strike may be felt in the home quite rapidly. Customers of Metal Box in the food canning industry could face disruption of their supplies within a week as a result of the picketing taking place at some of the company's factories. The ripples of the strike throughout industry will take months to recover from and customers' confidence will be badly shaken both at home and overseas. The BSC market share of 54 to 55 per cent will be eroded and its competitive position vis-à-vis its international competitors will be seriously undermined.

Even after the strike is over some of the bitterness which it has generated between management and men will remain. That is no basis on which the BSC and the country can build a profitable efficient and competitive industry.

Peter Hill

Steel: pressures which will force the Government's hand

Stocks at a low level

If this continues and imported steel is blocked, deliveries will rapidly dry up and companies will be left to spin out their own stocks. These are already modest because of the high cost of financing stockpiles.

All the indications are that the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation will want to step up the dispute by stages, extending the picketing first to the stockholders and then to the private sector with which it formally has no dispute. A decision to do

that would effectively halt all steel production in Britain.

Faced with that outcome the Government would have to move for strategic reasons alone. The long-term effect on the balance of payments, as companies increasingly sought to "second source" their supplies, or indeed replace the BSC as a direct supplier, would be intolerable.

Many companies have already established second sources as a result of shortfalls in quality and reliability on the part of the BSC over the past 10 years. The corporation has invested more than £4,000m in the past decade but the hoped for improvements in productivity, which at present lags lamentably behind that of European and Japanese competitors, have not materialized.

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Grave threat to future of BL

As Ford explained yesterday: "Unless we go hell fire for the orders they will be lost for ever. There are plentiful supplies of foreign cars in this country and it is the British industry which will suffer from this strike."

BL faces an even more grave situation. Buoyed up by the latest £300m tranche of taxpayers' money, the company knows that success this year and the injection of further

funds next year depend on the company achieving higher productivity levels.

Sir Michael Edwardes, BL's chairman, has given warning that disruptions to the company's production schedules from either internal or external causes could make him abandon the corporate plan and could precipitate the closure of more plants. A prolonged steel strike must represent a major threat to BL's future.

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Why despise the engineer?

Derek Harris

which is a non-issue under the continental system.

Instead of first teaching the underlying scientific principles and then its potential applications, *Technik* from the start places everything taught firmly in the context of economic purpose. In France and Germany it was acknowledged that a continuing supply of high calibre engineers was a prime national concern to be given a high priority. Later others learnt the same lesson.

So quite early on the value of engineers was recognized and there was a system which rewarded well and an engineering course opens the way to many different career ladders.

It is a sad commentary on the British attitude to engineers that too frequently company boards call in the engineers uncritically to deal with technical difficulties once key decisions have already been made. The production engineers who are at the heart of most manufacturing processes are an example.

They are ill-paid and overloaded with responsibilities. No wonder the people of talent needed for such a job have found production engineering unattractive as a career.

An unhappy commentary is public attitude in this country to engineers. A survey for *Finistone* showed that 68 per cent thought an engineer was somebody doing manual work, probably with machinery, and only 43 per cent associated the title with design or research work at the professional level. A far cry from the respectful tones which greet their opposite numbers in Germany.

Technik does not solve all problems. The German, for instance, have been suffering from a shortage of secondary grade engineers. But it must be beyond argument that the massive cultural shift implied in embracing the *Technik* philosophy would be to Britain's advantage.

It remains to be seen whether the impetus of *Finistone*, if supported by Sir Keith Joseph, the Industry Secretary, can start such a change.

Another step backwards for Sicily

Rome

The assassination at the weekend of Pierantoni Mattarella, the 44-year-old premier of Italy's autonomous Sicily region, has a significance beyond the phenomena of the Mafia, or terrorism or even the political message that the Christian Democrats prepared to admit communists into the government has no future in the island.

From the point of view of the economy it means the loss of one of those who were trying to channel development in a new direction.

In a conversation with me near Taormina last November, Signor Mattarella stressed that there had been a disastrous concentration on petrochemicals and the emphasis should now be on areas like tourism and agricultural processing.

The big petrochemical complexes erected since the war in the areas of Priolo-Siracusa and Gela have not brought Sicilians the economic benefits they hoped for and since the first oil crisis of 1973-74, have proved increasingly unprofitable.

The concentration on petrochemicals had not been the island's choice, but was decided

by industry and government at national level, Signor Mattarella said.

The island also needed to build up a diversified industrial base and a big opportunity, in his view, was represented by the Transmed pipeline, which from the end of 1981 is to bring up to 12,300 million cubic metres of Algerian methane to Italy. Sicily had obtained the right to use one-third of this and the regional government had also negotiated with SNAM, the ENI group's gas distribution company, to offer to the smallest industrial user in the island the same price as for big consumers on the mainland.

Sicily could not at present absorb it all and as a stop-gap arrangement, a large part of its allocation would be used in power stations, pending studies on attracting new industry.

One sector requiring reorganization and development is fishing. Southern Italy's biggest sea-going fleet is based at Mazara del Vallo in South-West Sicily, but it has fished local water nearly clean and is being forced to go farther afield. The

result has been a series of fishing incidents and arrests of vessels by Libya, Tunisia and Malta.

With Tunisia the position is complicated by the expiry of the fishing agreement last summer and the fact that a new agreement has now to be negotiated through the European Community.

Signor Mattarella was keen on solving this problem by joint fishing ventures with North African states, covering not only fishing but also processing and the sale of catches. The Libyans agreed to the idea in principle during a visit to Tripoli in October by Signor Franco Maria Mallatini, the Italian Foreign Minister.

Recently the Sicilian government decided to set up a finance company to take shareholdings in joint companies set to be established with Libya and it is hoped, Tunisia.

Because of its sunshine, Sicily is an obvious site for the development of solar energy. Though this was not particularly Signor Mattarella's initiative, he was the host in November for the ceremony when President Sandro Pertini turned the

first sod on the site of a pilot solar energy plant being built near Catania.

This will provide electricity for the national grid and is being built under EEC auspices with help from West German and French companies. It is understood that the project is hoped that more sophisticated plants of the kind could one day be exported to North African countries which lack national grids.

Signor Mattarella had planned to visit Stuttgart as part of a strategy to interest industrialists in other western countries in investment in Sicily. He had also developed informal contacts with the European Community, without going through the Rome Foreign Ministry.

The Brussels office of the Banco di Sicilia served, as he called it, as an "observation post" through which it was possible to lobby Community officials.

Signor Mattarella, a follower of the late Signor Aldo Moro assassinated by the Red Brigades, had a different political style from that of his father, the late Bernardo

Mattarella. Several times a minister in Christian Democrat governments, his father was in fact accused of collusion with the Mafia in a minority report issued by Parliament's anti-Mafia Commission in the mid-1960s.

His son, who according to friends felt the aspersions cast on his father keenly as a young man, took up the subject of the Mafia in a speech welcoming President Pertini to Palermo in November. "It must be made possible for the young people in Sicily, so anxious for reform and greater justice, so interested in everything happening around them—for this new generation of Sicilians to overcome this sad phenomenon, to isolate, beat and conquer it for ever."

His death shows how far away this goal still is. It makes more remote the chances of changing an economic way of life in which the easiest road to profits is parasitic and non-productive, relying on the more dubious sides of personal patronage and on percentages verging on the illegal.

John Earle

Business Diary: After Carli, Who? • British Rail's arch developer

Time is short, but no candidate is yet in sight to succeed Guido Carli as president of Confindustria, Italy's Confederation of private industry. He has to step down under statute early in May.

A group of "three wise men", headed by Marcello Modiano, a Trieste businessman who represents the small industrialists in Confindustria, is sounding out members, but has yet to find anyone acceptable who is willing to take on the job.

Among those reported to have given a polite "no" are Franco Mattel, Confindustria's former director-general who now holds senior posts at Pirelli and Istituto Bancario Italiano; Sergio Pininfarina, head of the Turin industrialists' association; and Luigi Orlando, of the Florence metals firm of SMI.

The wise men report today to the Confindustria leadership and the signs are that they will be told to continue looking for a replacement.

Carli, who has done two year terms, is to devote himself to the union of European industrial confederations, of which he is to become president.

Confindustria has regained much influence, first under the chairmanship of Giovanni Agnelli of Fiat and then under Carli for 15 years governor of the Bank of Italy.

Carli has not always been popular with Confindustria too.



Guido Carli.

members, on the grounds that his experience has been in banking and not in running a company, but he recently achieved a notable success by agreeing a joint approach with the unions to the energy crisis.

Another problem facing Confindustria concerns Paolo Savona, its director-general, who Carli brought across from the Bank of Italy in 1976.

Savona has been appointed head of a publicly-owned bank, a medium-term lending institution in Sardinia which may mean that a new director-general will have to be found.

One or two more monuments to the Victorian heyday of the railways are likely to be changed, in content if not in form, during the rule of Gavin Simpson (right) at the British Rail Property Board. He takes over from Robert Darwood at the end of March as the managing director of a portfolio valued somewhat imprecisely—after all, how do you put a value on a railway station—in hundreds of millions.

Simpson is a Scot who joined the old London Midland and Scottish Railway in 1945 at the tender age of 14 and studied for his surveyor's qualifications after hours. He has moved far and fast since he came down to London in 1974 as estate surveyor and manager of the



Photograph: Bill Warhurst

Property Board's southern region.

There are perhaps a hundred projects at various stages of competitive and deregulated business environment.

As of last night National Airlines of Miami, with its 8,500 employees and route network spanning much of the East and South of the United States, officially became registered by the Florida Secretary of State as a wholly owned subsidiary of Pan Am with its 28,200 employees and international routes.

The registration was the final act in a 16-month takeover saga involving a stock market battle, hearings before the United States Civil Aeronautics Board and a formal order of approval from President Carter.

development at present. The biggest of them—Snow Hill in Birmingham and the 180,000 square feet development at Aberdeen—are out of London and Simpson says he sees himself devoting much time and attention to working with local authorities on the "well-established policy" of bringing vacant land back into use.

But Londoners are not to be entirely neglected. Plans for redevelopment of Fenchurch Street are well advanced; development of Victoria (without touching the facade) are under consideration; and City workers can look forward to the opening next autumn of a big new leisure complex, complete with swimming pools and squash courts, underneath the arches at Cannon Street.



Pan Am's William Scawell.

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The company offered £100 for it as a sixtieth birthday present to its chief.

One Duffy in a position of influence in the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers might be enough for some people, but I hear that the younger brother of union president Terry has been elected president of the Wolverhampton West branch. Just to make life more interesting for Duffy senior, a noted right-winger, brother Dennis is a left-winger.

Ross Davies

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Early selling on steel breakdown absorbed

Markets looked almost normal yesterday for the first time in nearly three weeks. Golds and oils moved into the shadows and investment attention shifted back to gilt edged which ended all square or better on the day. The same was true of United Kingdom industrials. At the close they had regained a lot of ground lost in early morning weakness.

At the start of business dealers took no chances. The collapse of steel peace talks and the indication in the December wholesale price index

Some of the little birds who have been telling us of a bid for CompAir, the compressed air equipment people, have changed their tune. They now say that the bid is off. The group is confident about 1979-80 after full year profits from £11.6m to £8.3m, last year, but at 74p the shares are high in the absence of a bid.

of the pounding taken by industry's margins prompted dealers to mark down shares nearly everywhere. Engineering issues were hit hardest.

But selling in any size did not appear and by early afternoon one or two industrials were showing small gains. Many brokers reported that selling had dried up by 9.30 am and that institutions were quick to go bargain hunting.

Several brokers were sufficiently comforted to suspect that the FT index will not, after all, dive to 350 or lower but show resistance at 380 to 400.

The FT index was still down

12.5 points at 11 am, but by 1 pm the fall was only 5.7. By 3 pm the drop was 2.9. However the rally faded and at the close the FT index finished 4.3 lower at 415.6. The tone remained weak after hours, and where changed prices were a penny or two easier.

Gilt edged began to pick up before the release of the United Kingdom banks' eligible liabilities and the London clearing banks' monthly statements at 2.30 pm. Dealers decided that the statements were good on the surface—both liabilities and advances are down—this cautious welcome soon gave way to renewed scepticism. The apprehension remains that the January figures will be bad. And the December figures seem likely to show M3 above the Government's target annual range.

The result was that gilt fell back again to below top levels. Today a further dampener on proceedings will be the £351 call on the 14 per cent Treasury stock, 1998-2001 which will absorb up to £35m. Longs and shorts both finished with gains of between £1 and £1 on the day.

After some early marking-down, as a result of the breakdown in the steel talks, leading industrials performed quite well and some managed to finish the session showing some net gains on the day. Among those to fall into this category were Glaxo up 6p at 441p, BAT's 3p to 243p while Fisons leapt 11p to 277p in a thin market. Hawker Siddeley shed 4p to 182p, on fears of the steel strike becoming a long, drawn-out affair. ICI dipped 3p to

339p and Unilever retreated 2p to 456p. News of a new contract valued at about £40m lifted Rascal, to finish the day with a net rise of 1p at 200p, after falling to 190p, and Decca rose 10p to 335p and the "A" 5p to 299p in anticipation of the sale of its musical subsidiary to PolyGram for about £11m. Elsewhere 2p electricals, Thorn dipped to 280p, and GEC finished 1p higher at 337p.

The only bright spot was Office & Electronic, an old takeover favourite, which expanded 7p to 242p in a thin market.

Shares of West of England Trust returned from suspension 7p up at 84p following the approach from Globe Investment Trust, 1p off at 113p, valued at £18m.

Shares of Cartliff Investment Trust rose 23p to 140p along with those of Tyneside Investment Trust which climbed 26p to 135p. This was followed later in the day by an announcement that the two groups were in talks with Hume Holdings.

Further consideration of the bid terms from Marsh & Maclellan left C. T. Bowring

4p lower at 138p. Only Minet, 3p better at 101p and Sedgwick Forbes, 2p up at 92p, managed to find some encouragement, among other brokers, to the bid in an otherwise dull insurance sector. A placing of £2m worth of shares in Legal & General saw the price dip 2p to 153p, after 151p.

Among the other composites, Royal fell 3p to 315p, GBE 2p to 225p and Commercial Union 1p to 135p.

Profit-taking clipped 6p from Silkstone at 126p in the absence of the expected bid from Croda

Antony Gibbs is now 68p. Last month it was reported that Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation had opened talks with Gibbs for the 60 per cent of the shares it does not yet own. Some think that to get a member of the Accepting Committee Hongkong Bank will have to offer around 90p a share.

and Sotheby Parke Bernet, with figures out today, slipped 2p to 395p. Press comment on the boom being experienced by the

jewelry trade as the price of gold soars provided a firm spot for E. Jones, 13p up at 177p and H. Samuel up 8p at 202p.

In the drinks sector, Distillers improved 1p to 197p on news that it was to increase the price of its brands of Scotch, but Highland Distillers continued to wile as it waited for further developments in its fight to stave off Hiram Walker.

The change of chairman at St Piran did little for the shares, which remained unchanged at 60p, but Hestray was wanted, rising 3p to 21p.

Among companies reporting, Stead & Simpson gained 3p to 42p after the announcement of its 34 per cent rise in profits, but a 12 per cent advance in interim figures at Peter Black saw the shares slide 3p to 103p.

Equity turnover on January 7, was £71.197m (14,116 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were, GEC, Consolidated Gold Fields, C. T. Bowring, P. & O. D'Yd, BP New, BOC International, Beecham, ICI, Thorn, BP, BAT and Marks & Spencer.

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profit	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
Int or Fin	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	total
Centraway (I)	13,714.22	0.77(0.74)	21.8(19.5)	4.0(3.3)	8/4	(19.9)
Decca (I)	23,319.93	1.4(1.7)	1.4(1.7)	2.4(2.7)	8/4	(19.9)
Huema (I)	5,4(5.1)	0.6(0.5)	1.35(1.29)	0.52(0.44)	18/2	(—)
Investors Capital (F)	(—)	2.04(1.39)	3.3(2.26)	1.35(1.3)	—	2.9(2.0)
Peter Black (I)	15,813.3	1.31(1.2)	7.9(7.1)	1.47(1.34)	2/5	(8.0)
Stead & Simpson (I)	17,284.13	1.3(1.47)	1.0(1.2)	1.0(1.2)	15/2	(—)
Winterbottom Test (F)	(—)	0.59(0.47)	7.7(5.6)	5.2(3.6)	—	7.5(5.6)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on price per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. A Figures for both years pre-tax revenue. D Adjusted for scrip issue.

Morgan Crucible buys US group for £2.6m

Morgan Crucible which supplies specialized industrial components and materials, has acquired a private United States company for \$6m (£2.6m).

Franklin Oil, which is based in Cleveland, Ohio, manufactures specialized metal-working lubricants and sells largely in the American Mid-West. Its annual sales are about \$8m. It will become part of Morgan's Acorn division, which it will operate as a sister company of Rocol which also supplies industrial lubricants.

The cash acquisition, which is Morgan's first in the United States for several years, will give the group the opportunity to market Rocol's products in the United States and also enable Franklin to enter the British market. Franklin will continue to trade under its present name and Mr R. I. Hamilton remains president.

Turnover trebled at Centraway

Centraway, the Birmingham-based motor holdings and industrial group, saw its profits advance at the halfway stage while turnover surged forward with a first time contribution from the Centraway vehicle group.

Turnover more than trebled in the six months to September 30, 1979, to £13.7m while pre-tax profits went up from £749,000 to £777,000. Chairman, Mr Anthony Cross, explained that the vehicle business, acquired in February 1979, provided £97,000 profits. On the manufacturing side, Edge Shoes contributed £330,000 profits compared with £273,000 at the same

time last year. But the metal pressings and industrial rubber products divisions saw a profits fall because of the engineering strike.

The interim dividend has been increased from 5.2p gross to 5.7p. Prospects for the second half are satisfactory but dependent on the end of the steel strike, added Mr Cross.

Grimshaw Hldgs buys Cindy

Industrial group Grimshaw Holdings has agreed to acquire the entire share capital of Liverpool based Cindy, which manufactures textile products and converts polyurethane sponge, for £450,000.

The deal involves the issue of 777,538 new ordinary shares in Grimshaw of which 85.5 per cent have been placed with institutional investors. The remaining shares will be held by the present directors of Cindy as a long-term investment. Cindy's unaudited management accounts for the nine months to September 30, 1979 show a pre-tax profit of £89,000.

ICL capital spending exceeds £98m

The poor economic outlook worldwide and the particularly uncertain prospects in the United Kingdom, makes it rash to forecast ICL's outlook for 1980. Mr Thomas Hudson, the retiring chairman of ICL, said in his annual statement.

He pointed out that 1979 capital expenditure, which totalled £98m was £28m greater than the previous year and included the fitting out of two new Manchester factories. The impact of current cost accounting on

profit is "broadly neutral", he said. The group's net cash position of £16.1m at the year-end was satisfactory, but uneven deliveries caused by industrial problems raised interest charges to £17.2m—£5.3m over the corresponding figure last year.

Britannia Building Soc. lending slows

Assets of the Britannia Building Society increased by 15 per cent in 1979 to reach a new peak of £1,247m. However, the society's lending was slightly down at £232.4m compared with £238.9m the previous year, and because of the increase in house prices the number of mortgages completed slipped from 24,000 in 1978 to 20,000. At the end of the year the society's reserve ratio was 3.9 per cent against 4.1 per cent at the beginning, while the liquidity ratio dropped from 22.0 per cent to 21.1 per cent.

Investors Capital revenue over £4m

For the first time, gross revenue of Investors Capital Trust, an investment trust, has topped the £4m mark, rising from £3.65m to £4.58m for the year to November 30. Net revenue available for ordinary shares expanded from £1.39m to £2.04m. The total ordinary dividend is being lifted from 2.95p to 4.14p, gross.

Geo Bassett in property deal

Geo Bassett Holdings' subsidiary GDS Transport recently completed construction of a new warehouse at Enfield, and has now entered into a sale and

lease back agreement with an institutional investor. GDS Transport receives £1,500m in cash and simultaneously enters into a lease for a total of 25 years at a rental of £113,500 a year.

The net book value of this warehouse at December 21 was £1,231m. This sum realised will be applied to the reduction of the group's borrowings.

Unilever and GKN complete French deal

Following the announcement made last September, Unilever and GKN and Nettlefolds have now completed the acquisition by GKN of a majority interest in the Unigep Group. This comprises a number of French companies specialising in the distribution in France of automotive and industrial components.

Hume Trust has 85 pc of Dawnay Day

St Swithin's Lane Investments, a subsidiary of Hume Investment Trust, has received acceptances totalling 85.3 per cent of the capital of Dawnay Day Group. The offer has been declared unconditional as far as acceptances and will remain open until January 21.

Although it will not be referred to the Monopolies Commission, the offer is still conditional on the Trade Secretary approving the change in control of Target Life Assurance and its subsidiary, Target Annuities, which are both owned by Dawnay Day. Hume's ultimate parent company is Rothschild Investment Trust.

Record bankruptcies in Japanese textiles

The number of bankruptcies in the Japanese textile industry totalled 1,369 in 1979, reaching an all-time record, a private credit research agency has reported. The previous record was 1,321 in 1968.

The agency said that the combined liabilities left by the collapsed textile firms also came to a new record of 36,960 billion yen, surpassing the previous record of 35,140 billion yen.

The increase was blamed chiefly on the prolonged business slump. It was also said that the number of bankruptcies and liabilities rose because there were many failures with large debts in the year including Hayashi Spinning Company, a major textile maker that went bankrupt last February with debts of 51.2 billion yen.

Apart from that, the recent marked increase in imports of textile products from Asian countries such as China and South Korea was another factor.

Queensland Brewery (Australia), Castlemain Perkins, has made a formal

BARCOCK INTERNATIONAL Board says that on December 21, 75 per cent of issued share capital of Pexit Precision was purchased by the company.

RIGHTWISE Jewellite Holdings disposed on Jan 4 of 100,000 ordinary shares in Rightwise and is now interested in 55,620 ordinary shares (45.9 per cent). Rightwise, a subsidiary of Jewellite, bought on Jan 4 the above 100,000 ordinary shares (7 per cent).

Guardian Royal Exchange premiums rise by 17pc

Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance's total worldwide new annual premiums in 1979 showed an increase of 17 per cent to £35.1m while new single premium business increased by 35 per cent to £19.8m. But the net new sums assured for 1979 fell to £2,874m (£2,913m in 1978). New annuities per annum reached £78m—a rise of 28 per cent over 1978.

Mr Geoff Nunn, GRE's assistant general manager and principal actuary, said: "These figures represent a commendable achievement by our salesmen throughout the world during what many prophesied as being a difficult year. In the United Kingdom the successful launch of our Grella range of unlinked products has made a useful contribution and this shows up particularly in the new single premium figures. Similarly, the general improvements to pension schemes flowing in part from the new State Pension scheme in the United Kingdom are apparent in the new annuity figures. We continue to regard innovation and anticipation of market change as a sign of success and we look forward with confidence to the 80's."

LONDON LIFE New annual premiums obtained in 1979 by London Life Association rose by 29 per cent to £65.9m. Single premiums were up by almost 40 per cent to £4.04m. Considerations for immediate annuities rose to £2.10m from £1.95m. The figures, which are net of external reinsurance, include the Managed Fund and Linked Assurance subsidiaries, but exclude the Federated Superannuation System for Universities.

MINSTER INSURANCE Minister Insurance reports a strong growth in new ordinary life business last year. New annual premium income rose by 86.64 per cent to £364,551 of which £189,256 was contributed by the sale of endowment assurances in the main assigned for mortgage purposes. Sums assured rose from £23,24m to £37,43m and single premiums from £7,074 in 1978 to £664,625 in 1979.

BRITANNIC ASSURANCE In the two life branches total new annual premiums reached £22,02m (£16,68m in 1978) and single premiums £221,000 (£246,000). The new sums assured amounted to £130,01m (£117,36m) and annuities, immediate and deferred, £748,000 per annum (£799,000). Industrial (home service) branch new annual premiums £13,32m (£13,62m) for sums assured of £238,7m (£174,91m).

COMMERCIAL UNION Commercial Union Assurance's worldwide net new annual premiums for 1979 slipped £41.2m, against 1978's £41.9m, while single premiums were up from £26.3m to £28.7m. New sums assured, £2,537m (£2,283m) and new annuities

Stead & Simpson 34 pc ahead

By Rosemary Unsworth Stead & Simpson's mix of hose retailing and motor trading proved a good recipe in the first half as profits rose by an overall 34 per cent, though the pace is easing in the second half. Turnover increased by 27 per cent to £17.5m in the six months to September 30, 1979, while pre-tax profits moved up from £1.4m to £1.9m. Footwear profits, which benefited from the spending boom generated before VAT was increased in June and the cuts in income tax, rose from £1.2m to £1.6m while motor trading in common with the rest of the sector, saw a

30 per cent jump to £298,000. At the same time, footwear sales jumped by 26 per cent to £10.2m and motor trading turnover showed similar growth to £7m. The share price rose 3p to 42p on the announcement as market men reacted to Stead's progress compared with the bleak picture generally in the retailing sector. The group's growth in the current half has continued although at a slower rate. Turnover in the third quarter, which includes Christmas and the start of the January sales, has shown a 25 per cent in-

crease for footwear and a 9 per cent rise for motor trading. Even though the fourth quarter is the group's traditionally quiet period, full year results are expected to be better than average for the sector. Last year Stead & Simpson made £32m pre-tax. The interim dividend has been increased by 48 per cent to 1.42p gross but chairman, Mr Harold Gee, pointed out that the rise must not be taken as indicative for the full year distribution but as a way of reducing the disparity between the interim and the final dividends.

Advance of nearly one fifth at Halma

By Our Financial Staff Locks and safety equipment manufacturer Halma has raised profits by almost a fifth in the first half of the current year. An improvement in all divisions gave the group a pre-tax profit of £607,000 for the six months to September 30, 1979, compared with a previous £510,000. Turnover rose less sharply from £5.1m to £5.4m. Because of the group's liquid position—it is thought to have some £500,000 in cash—interest

credited some £1,700 to the profit figure against a debit of £36,000 in the previous half. Stripping out these figures, profit margins show a rise, at the trading level, of 0.7 per cent to 11.2 per cent. The group's biggest cash earner is Castrol Locks which again increased its contribution. Halma now has two footholds in Europe, in France and Holland, and is planning to develop the continental market through these companies.

The safety division is also expanding into America following the takeover, in November, of Post Glover, and the setting up of Castrol Safety Inc. For shareholders there is a one third rise in the dividend giving an interim pay out of 0.74p gross. If this increase is maintained at the year end the total dividend will amount to 1.96p. At this level, the shares, unchanged yesterday at 58p, yield just over 3 per cent.

Jogging chic set boost Peter Black

By Our Financial Staff The increase in "professional" jogging, with the early morning runner wearing proper sports wear, has given an added boost to the half-year profit figures of Britain's major Adidas supplier, Peter Black Holdings.

At the pre-tax level, the figure rose from £1.3m to £1.32m on sales almost a fifth higher at £15.8m. Profit margins slipped a half point to 8.3 per cent.

The interim figures add another rung to the impressive growth record of the footwear and luggage manufacturer, and the joint chairman Mr Gordon Black is looking for a similarly good second six months. Sales of Adidas equipment are continuing to rise—Black is Britain's sole supplier of Adidas products not including the sports shops—and will be added to the group by this year's Olympic Games. The interim dividend has been raised 10.44 per cent from 1.9p gross (adjusted for a one for one scrip issue) to 2.1p. A similar rise at the year end would give a total payout of 4.04p. Assuming this level of shares, which fell 3p to 103p yesterday, yield almost 6 per cent.

International

unanimously recommended shareholders to accept the offer.

COLUMBIAN EUROREDIT The Colombian National Grid Company Interconexión Electrica SA is raising \$47.4m (about £22m) through a Euro-credit, lead manager Samuel Montagu and Co states.

The 10-year loan with four years grace will be sold in the market as a 7 1/2 per cent loan, while the final 2 1/2 year portion will be privately placed by the management group.

SWISSAIR Gross earnings of Swissair Schweizerische Luftverkehr AG in 1979 were slightly below the

previous year's 244.4m Swiss francs, according to managing director, M. Armin Baltes.

Operational profits were reduced by the temporary grounding of the company's DC-10 aircraft ordered by the US Federal Aviation Administration which caused Swissair a net loss of 15m francs. M. Baltes said in the company's staff paper.

AMERICAN FINANCIAL American Financial Corporation announced a revised filing with the SEC that it has raised its stake in Rapid-American Corporation to 14.9 per cent from 8.8 per cent of Rapid-American's common stock.

American Financial says the additional shares were purchased between December 24 and 31. The value and number of shares purchased were not immediately available from the company.

CD offer in Singapore The Singapore branch of the Banque Nationale de Paris has announced the offer of \$50m three-year negotiable floating

now outstanding is \$5,465 representing \$55,465m.

NEGRETTE & ZAMBRA At the extraordinary general meeting of Negrette & Zambra the resolution to approve sale of certain assets of industrial division to the British Rototherm Company was passed by shareholders.

Negrette & Zambra has received £1,550,000 of consideration due. Remaining £750,000 is payable by instalments over the period to March 31, 1981.

BANK OF SCOTLAND IN US Group is opening a representative office in Los Angeles during February. Mr Peter

Bennie, formerly a Manager of the Bank's International Division, will be in charge.

WERNICK GROUP EXPANSION Wernick group of companies, based at Billerica and Brownville, has purchased Securicor for £1m. Wernick is already largest privately-owned maker of timber-warehousing systems in the United Kingdom and has been in recent years built up a considerable business in the same area of operations.

WERNICK GROUP TRUST Pre-tax revenue for November 30 up from £474,000 to £592,000. Total dividend, 10.71p (8.35p).

rate certificates of deposits bearing an interest rate of 3-16 per cent above the six-months Singapore Interbank offered rate.

The issue is being lead managed by Banque Nationale de Paris (South East Asia), and co-managed by Merrill Lynch International (Asia) and Morgan Guaranty Pacific. Funds raised are to be used to finance various projects in the South-East Asian region.

SPERRY UNIVAC Sperry Corporation's Sperry Univac Division of America says its revenue for the year ending March 31 will exceed the record \$2bn of 1979.

Based on results for the first half of the current year, the company expects increases of 16 per cent in revenues and 20 per cent in shipments over 1979. The forecast was contained in a year-end statement on computer industry prospects in which Sperry Univac estimates the industry's 1980 worldwide shipments of general purpose computers at \$20bn, 15 per cent up on the \$18bn forecast for 1979.

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Business appointments Management Consultants' new chairman

Mr John Armstrong and Mr Martin Vandenberg have been elected chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the council of the Management Consultants' Association.

Mr John Marsh becomes sales and deputy managing director of English Rose Kitchens. Two new directors are Mr David Monk and Mr Harry Hammett.

Viscount Boyd of Merton is to be president (previously chairman) of the Ross McWhirter Foundation and the Darcy Trust. Professor Sir Max Beuf has been elected chairman and Mr Alan Lamboll secretary.

Mr B. R. Hodgson has been elected president of the Dry Lining & Partition Association.

Mr N. D. Cadbury has been appointed managing director of the division of D Cadbury & Co. He succeeds Mr W. H. Jones, who is retiring.

Mr David Wills joins the board of Charterhouse Development. Mr R. C. Hamper has been re-elected chairman of the Lloyd's Underwriters' Association.

Mr P. E. Cooper is to become deputy chairman and chief executive of Spence's (1948). He continues as deputy chief executive of Steel Brothers Holdings. Mr Roger Barber, managing director of Splintex, is to move to Singapore to take charge of the group's South East Asia operations. P. J. Taylor is appointed a managing director with responsibility for the group's interests in Oman, United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Qatar. Mr T. J. Evans has retired from the board and Mr R. M. Murlison has resigned.

Mr Gavin Simmons has been appointed by British Rail Property Board to succeed Mr Robert Dashiell as managing director from March 31. Mr Dashiell is retiring.

Mr Peter Reynolds and Mr Ian Wade have joined the partnership of Albert E. Sharp, stockbroker, for the year 1980. Mr Sharp has been elected a member of the Stock Exchange.

Mr B. M. Hingworth joins the board of Mardon Hingworth as production director.

Bank statements for December Statements of the London Clearing Banks and their banking subsidiaries in England and Wales, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man made up to December 12 are summarized in the table below.

	Total	Change	Barclays	Lloyds	Midland	National Westminster	City of London
Total deposits	72,084	+1,200	19,488	14,124	14,141	21,333	2,998
Deposits with Bank of England	1,580	—40	406	213	211	394	87
UK bank deposits	29,260	+2,045	5,993	4,414	5,036	7,317	446
Overseas deposits	1,250	+38	3,669	1,348	1,348	3,755	320
Special deposits	1,250	+38	161	25	108	182	19
British Government	1,849	—	10,280	6,298	553	10,189	1,70
Advances	34,747	—98	10,280	6,298	553	10,189	1,70
Parent Banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reserve ratio (%)	12.8	—0.1	12.8	12.9	12.8	12.7	12.8

ICL STRENGTH AND INNOVATION

ICL's

[illegible]

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

63	58	C of Ldn Drm	97	100	6.7	134	38	Corral Letourne	46	-1	102	15.5
64	59	Chapman	98	101	6.8	135	39	Corral Letourne	47	-1	103	15.5
65	60	Daniels	99	102	6.9	136	40	Corral Letourne	48	-1	104	15.5
66	61	Decker	100	103	7.0	137	41	Corral Letourne	49	-1	105	15.5
67	62	Decker	101	104	7.1	138	42	Corral Letourne	50	-1	106	15.5
68	63	Greene King	102	105	7.2	139	43	Corral Letourne	51	-1	107	15.5
69	64	Greene King	103	106	7.3	140	44	Corral Letourne	52	-1	108	15.5
70	65	Harvey & Hume	104	107	7.4	141	45	Corral Letourne	53	-1	109	15.5
71	66	Harvey & Hume	105	108	7.5	142	46	Corral Letourne	54	-1	110	15.5
72	67	Harvey & Hume	106	109	7.6	143	47	Corral Letourne	55	-1	111	15.5
73	68	Harvey & Hume	107	110	7.7	144	48	Corral Letourne	56	-1	112	15.5
74	69	Harvey & Hume	108	111	7.8	145	49	Corral Letourne	57	-1	113	15.5
75	70	Iron Chaffers	109	112	7.9	146	50	Corral Letourne	58	-1	114	15.5
76	71	Iron Chaffers	110	113	8.0	147	51	Corral Letourne	59	-1	115	15.5
77	72	Iron Chaffers	111	114	8.1	148	52	Corral Letourne	60	-1	116	15.5
78	73	Iron Chaffers	112	115	8.2	149	53	Corral Letourne	61	-1	117	15.5
79	74	Iron Chaffers	113	116	8.3	150	54	Corral Letourne	62	-1	118	15.5
80	75	Iron Chaffers	114	117	8.4	151	55	Corral Letourne	63	-1	119	15.5
81	76	Iron Chaffers	115	118	8.5	152	56	Corral Letourne	64	-1	120	15.5
82	77	Iron Chaffers	116	119	8.6	153	57	Corral Letourne	65	-1	121	15.5
83	78	Iron Chaffers	117	120	8.7	154	58	Corral Letourne	66	-1	122	15.5
84	79	Iron Chaffers	118	121	8.8	155	59	Corral Letourne	67	-1	123	15.5
85	80	Iron Chaffers	119	122	8.9	156	60	Corral Letourne	68	-1	124	15.5
86	81	Iron Chaffers	120	123	9.0	157	61	Corral Letourne	69	-1	125	15.5
87	82	Iron Chaffers	121	124	9.1	158	62	Corral Letourne	70	-1	126	15.5
88	83	Iron Chaffers	122	125	9.2	159	63	Corral Letourne	71	-1	127	15.5
89	84	Iron Chaffers	123	126	9.3	160	64	Corral Letourne	72	-1	128	15.5
90	85	Iron Chaffers	124	127	9.4	161	65	Corral Letourne	73	-1	129	15.5
91	86	Iron Chaffers	125	128	9.5	162	66	Corral Letourne	74	-1	130	15.5
92	87	Iron Chaffers	126	129	9.6	163	67	Corral Letourne	75	-1	131	15.5
93	88	Iron Chaffers	127	130	9.7	164	68	Corral Letourne	76	-1	132	15.5
94	89	Iron Chaffers	128	131	9.8	165	69	Corral Letourne	77	-1	133	15.5
95	90	Iron Chaffers	129	132	9.9	166	70	Corral Letourne	78	-1	134	15.5
96	91	Iron Chaffers	130	133	10.0							

High Low Company			Price Chgs			High Low Company			Price Chgs			High Low Company			Price Chgs			High Low Company			Price Chgs		
Price Chgs			High Low Company			Price Chgs			High Low Company			Price Chgs			High Low Company			Price Chgs			High Low Company		
50	30	60	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	550	600	650	700	750	800	850	900	950	1000	1050	1100
110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300	310	320	330	340
350	360	370	380	390	400	410	420	430	440	450	460	470	480	490	500	510	520	530	540	550	560	570	580
590	600	610	620	630	640	650	660	670	680	690	700	710	720	730	740	750	760	770	780	790	800	810	820
830	840	850	860	870	880	890	900	910	920	930	940	950	960	970	980	990	1000	1010	1020	1030	1040	1050	1060
1090	1100	1110	1120	1130	1140	1150	1160	1170	1180	1190	1200	1210	1220	1230	1240	1250	1260	1270	1280	1290	1300	1310	1320
1360	1370	1380	1390	1400	1410	1420	1430	1440	1450	1460	1470	1480	1490	1500	1510	1520	1530	1540	1550	1560	1570	1580	1590
1630	1640	1650	1660	1670	1680	1690	1700	1710	1720	1730	1740	1750	1760	1770	1780	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860
1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080	2090	2100	2110	2120
2160	2170	2180	2190	2200	2210	2220	2230	2240	2250	2260	2270	2280	2290	2300	2310	2320	2330	2340	2350	2360	2370	2380	2390
2430	2440	2450	2460	2470	2480	2490	2500	2510	2520	2530	2540	2550	2560	2570	2580	2590	2600	2610	2620	2630	2640	2650	2660
2700	2710	2720	2730	2740	2750	2760	2770	2780	2790	2800	2810	2820	2830	2840	2850	2860	2870	2880	2890	2900	2910	2920	2930
2970	2980	2990	3000	3010	3020	3030	3040	3050	3060	3070	3080	3090	3100	3110	3120	3130	3140	3150	3160	3170	3180	3190	3200
3250	3260	3270	3280	3290	3300	3310	3320	3330	3340	3350	3360	3370	3380	3390	3400	3410	3420	3430	3440	3450	3460	3470	3480
3530	3540	3550	3560	3570	3580	3590	3600	3610	3620	3630	3640	3650	3660	3670	3680	3690	3700	3710	3720	3730	3740	3750	3760
3800	3810	3820	3830	3840	3850	3860	3870	3880	3890	3900	3910	3920	3930	3940	3950	3960	3970	3980	3990	4000	4010	4020	4030
4070	4080	4090	4100	4110	4120	4130	4140	4150	4160	4170	4180	4190	4200	4210	4220	4230	4240	4250	4260	4270	4280	4290	4300
4370	4380	4390	4400	4410	4420	4430	4440	4450	4460	4470	4480	4490	4500	4510	4520	4530	4540	4550	4560	4570	4580	4590	4600
4670	4680	4690	4700	4710	4720	4730	4740	4750	4760	4770	4780	4790	4800	4810	4820	4830	4840	4850	4860	4870	4880	4890	4900
4970	4980	4990	5000	5010	5020	5030	5040	5050	5060	5070	5080	5090	5100	5110	5120	5130	5140	5150	5160	5170	5180	5190	5200
5250	5260	5270	5280	5290	5300	5310	5320	5330	5340	5350	5360	5370	5380	5390	5400	5410	5420	5430	5440	5450	5460	5470	5480
5530	5540	5550	5560	5570	5580	5590	5600	5610	5620	5630	5640	5650	5660	5670	5680	5690	5700	5710	5720	5730	5740	5750	5760
5800	5810	5820	5830	5840	5850	5860	5870	5880	5890	5900	5910	5920	5930	5940	5950	5960	5970	5980	5990	6000	6010	6020	6030
6070	6080	6090	6100	6110	6120	6130	6140	6150	6160	6170	6180	6190	6200	6210	6220	6230	6240	6250	6260	6270	6280	6290	6300
6370	6380	6390	6400	6410	6420	6430	6440	6450	6460	6470	6480	6490	6500	6510	6520	6530	6540	6550	6560	6570	6580	6590	6600
6670	6680	6690	6700	6710	6720	6730	6740	6750	6760	6770	6780	6790	6800	6810	6820	6830	6840	6850	6860	6870	6880	6890	6900
6970	6980	6990	7000	7010	7020	7030	7040	7050	7060	7070	7080	7090	7100	7110	7120	7130	7140	7150	7160	7170	7180	7190	7200
7250	7260	7270	7280	7290	7300	7310	7320	7330	7340	7350	7360	7370	7380	7390	7400	7410	7420	7430	7440	7450	7460	7470	7480
7530	7540	7550	7560	7570	7580	7590	7600	7610	7620	7630	7640	7650	7660	7670	7680	7690	7700	7710	7720	7730	7740	7750	7760
7800	7810	7820	7830	7840	7850	7860	7870	7880	7890	7900	7910	7920	7930	7940	7950	7960	7970	7980	7990	8000	8010	8020	8030
8070	8080	8090	8100	8110	8120	8130	8140	8150	8160	8170	8180	8190	8200	8210	8220	8230	8240	8250	8260	8270	8280	8290	8300
8370	8380	8390	8400	8410	8420	8430	8440	8450	8460	8470	8480	8490	8500	8510	8520	8530	8540	8550	8560	8570	8580	8590	8600
8670	8680	8690	8700	8710	8720	8730	8740	8750	8760	8770	8780	8790	8800	8810	8820	8830	8840	8850	8860	8870	8880	8890	8900
8970	8980	8990	9000	9010	9020	9030	9040	9050	9060	9070	9080	9090	9100	9110	9120	9130	9140	9150	9160	9170	9180	9190	9200
9250	9260	9270	9280	9290	9300	9310	9320	9330	9340	9350	9360	9370	9380	9390	9400	9410	9420	9430	9440	9450	9460	9470	9480
9530	9540	9550	9560	9570	9580	9590	9600	9610	9620	9630	9640	9650	9660	9670	9680	9690	9700	9710	9720	9730	9740	9750	9760
9800	9810	9820	9830	9840	9850	9860	9870	9880	9890	9900	9910	9920	9930	9940	9950	9960	9970	9980	9990	10000	10010	10020	10030
10070	10080	10090	10100	10110	10120	10130	10140	10150	10160	10170	10180	10190	10200	10210	10220	10230	10240	10250	10260	10270	10280	10290	10300
10370	10380	10390	10400	10410	10420	10430	10440	10450	10460	10470	10480	10490	10500	10510	10520	10530	10540	10550	10560	10570	10580	10590	10600
10670	10680	10690	10700	10710	10720	10730	10740	10750	10760	10770	10780	10790	10800	10810	10820	10830	10840	10850	10860	10870	10880	10890	10900
10970	10980	10990	11000	11010	11020	11030	11040	11050	11060	11070	11080	11090	11100	11110	11120	11130	11140	11150	11160	11170	11180	11190	11200
11250	11260	11270	11280	11290	11300	11310	11320	11330	11340	11350	11360	11370	11380	11390	11400	11410	11420	11430	11440	11450	11460	11470	11480
11530	11540	11550	11560	11570	11580	11590	11600	11610	11620	11630	11640	11650	11660	11670	11680	11690	11700	11710	11720	11730	11740	11750	11760
11800	11810	11820	11830	11840	11850	11860	11870	11880	11890	11900	11910	11920	11930	11940	11950	11960	11970	11980	11990	12000	12010	12020	12030
12070	12080	12090	12100	12110	12120	12130	12140	12150	12160	12170	12180	12190	12200	12210	12220	12230	12240	12250	12260	12270	12280	12290	12300
12370	12380	12390	12400	12410	12420	12430	12440	12450	12460	12470	12480	12490	12500	12510	12520	12530	12540	12550	12560	12570	12580	12590	12600
12670	12680	12690	12700	12710	12720	12730	12740	12750	12760	12770	12780	12790	12800	12810	12820	12830	12840	12850	12860	12870	12880	12890	12900
12970	12980	12990	13000	13010	13020	13030	13040	13050	13060	13070	13080	13090	13100	13110	13120	13130	13140	13150	13160	13170	13180	13190	13200
13250	13260	13270	13280	13290	13300	13310	13320	13330	13340	13350	13360	13370	13380	13390	13400	13410	13420	13430	13440	13450	13460	13470	13480
13530	13540	13550	13560	13570	13580	13590	13600	13610	13620	13630	13640	13650	13660	13670	13680	13690	13700	13710	13720	13730	13740	13750	13760
13800	13810	13820	13830	13840	13850	13860	13870	13880	13890	13900	13910	13920	13930	13940	13950	13960	13970	13980	13990	14000	14010	14020	14030
14070	14080	14090	14100	14110	14120	14130	14140	14150	14160	14170	14180	14190	14200	14210	14220	14230	14240	14250	14260	14270	14280	14290	14300
14370	14380	14390	14400	14410	14420	14430	14440	14450	14460	14470	14480	14490	14500	14510	14520	14530	14540	14550	14560	14570	14580	14590	14600
14670	14680	14690	14700	14710	14720	14730	14740	14750	14760	14770	14780	14790	14800	14810	14820	14830	14840	14850	14860	14870	14880	14890	14900

Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments also on page 23

NON-SECRETARIAL

SRN's: private sector jobs to satisfy you

MATRON/CHARGE NURSE—

Dorking
For a home for 16 elderly professional people in a beautiful country house. The residents lead a very active social life, and are looking for someone with ideas to improve it.
Salary £4,000. Single bed-sitting room and bathroom plus 75% discount on all rail and underground fares.

STAFF NURSES—Woking

Four permanent posts for experienced or newly qualified nurses for day duties in a general surgical hospital. It undertakes a wide range of surgery, mostly for local people who have private medical insurance, and has excellent operating and diagnostic facilities.
The hospital is part of a group which offers excellent opportunities for promotion. Nice accommodation. Free tea and coffee while on duty.
For further details please phone Hilary Shenton on 01-437 6900.

Medox Paramedical Ltd.
Chesham House
136 Regent Street
London W1

Medox
Specialists in Private Health Care

INTERVIEWER

Young self-motivated person needed to join team of interviewers for a leading S.W.1. agency. Previous experience in interviewing and sales essential. Excellent salary and benefits. Reply to: Jaycar Careers (Consultants) 401-278 6854

TELEPHONE SALES CLERK TYPIST

23hrs + for City Employment Agency. Hard working, friendly atmosphere. Salary will be good for an experienced person. Contact Mrs. Pinn, 628 0855 EVANS AGENCY.

WANTED

an energetic and adaptable person Friday with keen sense of humour to co-ordinate the Guinnesses Gales shop in Piccadilly and help a young and harassed go ahead team.
Contact Andrew Hawkins, Guinnesses Gales, 150 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0LP.

RED CROSS

CLERICAL ASSISTANT

We need an assistant, aged 25+, who can use a typewriter, handle correspondence and who has good general knowledge. Must be friendly, giving and the right sort of tidy mind for registry work are essential. Excellent working conditions in pleasant office near Hyde Park Corner 110 mins. B.R. Victoria. Salary £2,500 plus. Please send brief details of experience and daytime telephone number, to Personnel Officer, Red Cross Society, Grosvenor Crescent, London SW1X 7EJ.

SECRETARIAL

PA/Secretary—Kensington

urgently required to assist in the management of a P.A. in a professional office. The person must be a professional person, in Kensington, with a minimum of 5 years' experience. Must be a good typist and have a good knowledge of shorthand. Salary £3,500 plus. Please send details to: Personnel Officer, Red Cross Society, Grosvenor Crescent, London SW1X 7EJ.

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SECRETARIAL

to the FINANCIAL DIRECTOR

The FINANCIAL DIRECTOR requires a confidential secretary, aged 21+. The successful applicant will have sound educational and secretarial qualifications with good shorthand and be capable of undertaking varied duties with the minimum of supervision. The work involves dealing with all levels of Management, therefore a thoroughly reliable and discreet person, with a bright personality and sense of humour, is sought for this interesting post, for which a salary of up to £5,000 is offered. We are situated in pleasant air-conditioned offices on the South Bank, within easy reach of Waterloo and Blackfriars stations.
Apply in writing to: Mr P. B. Dawson, Financial Director, IPC Magazines Ltd., King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, London, SE1 8LS.

ipcmagazines

DIFFICULT

We know we shall find it difficult to find the right

PERSONAL ASSISTANT

who is able to provide complete administrative and secretarial support for an Architect Partner of this international practice. This position calls for not only extensive experience in a similar capacity but also the ability to listen to problems, to assess priorities, and to bring a sense of proportion and common sense to a wide variety of situations. The right person will have a good judgement, absolute discretion, an orderly mind and sufficient intelligence to dislike filing but to realise its importance. Handwritten applications, with a typed curriculum vitae, should be sent to: One Arup Partnership, 15 Filbert Street, London W1P 6SQ quoting reference: PWD (on envelope and on letter).

BILINGUAL

£5,000 NEG

Charming dynamic executive of HENLEY based shipping company requires top calibre P.A./Secretary with fluent German. Must enjoy organising and be career-minded.
92 High Street, Marlow, Bucks.

MAIDENHEAD

£4,750 NEG

Managing Director of rapidly expanding advertising agency requires a first class P.A./Sec. Lots of client contact and excellent promotional prospects.
Marlow 06284 74033 (Consultants)

NEW HORIZONS

KINGSTON, P.A. and secretary for expanding US company

EC4. Exec. Secretary to MD, Market Research Company. £3,500
EC2. Secretary/PA with Equity experience. £5,000
W14. Secretary to MD, International Banking. £5,000
SW1. Secretary to Asst. Director in Personnel Division. £4,800
W1. Reception/Friday post with busy clinic. £4,500
W1. Jnr. Secretary for small busy oil company. £4,000
Recruitment Consultants

01-493 6010

WORLD CUP OR OLYMPIC GAMES?

Could your tact and ability with international clients and the telephone help you to secure a valuable position in a leading international company? We are looking for a person with a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar capacity to join our team. Salary £4,500 plus. Please send details to: Personnel Officer, Red Cross Society, Grosvenor Crescent, London SW1X 7EJ.

Albamarle

Appointments

Recruitment Consultants

01-493 6010

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SECRETARY/P.A.

required for Chairman of

Hours 9.00 am to 5.00 pm, Monday to Friday. Salary negotiable.
Please apply to: Personnel Officer, Red Cross Society, Grosvenor Crescent, London SW1X 7EJ.

SECRETARY

required for a leading

medical practice. Previous experience in a similar capacity essential. Salary £4,500 plus. Please send details to: Personnel Officer, Red Cross Society, Grosvenor Crescent, London SW1X 7EJ.

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PAINTINGS AND ANTIQUES

£4,200

An interest in art and antiques, a good education and typing are needed in this important and involving post working with the experts of this famous Mayfair company.
Bernadette of Bond St. Recruitment Consultants
No. 55, (just door in Fowls) 01-493 6010

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FASHION ACCESSORIES

If you believe you are commercially orientated and wish to be remunerated for your own efforts, an excellent opportunity exists to progress in a rapidly expanding company currently operating 35 retail outlets but twenty planned over the next 12-18 months.
Your educational background will enable you to think creatively and work on your own initiative. You will prove this ability by understanding part of the Managing Director's present duties and thereafter will use skills of your own.
The position will be London based and some travel will be necessary. You must be prepared to undertake flexible hours. Males or females should apply by sending details of their educational and commercial background in the first instance to: Fourfold Secretaries Limited, Westcombe House, 58/58 Whitcomb Street, London WC2B 7DR.

SECRETARY TO THE MANAGING DIRECTOR PUBLISHING

The Managing Director of a

major publishing house needs an efficient, organized and pleasant Secretary.
The person he is looking for will be over 30 and will be a woman. She must have a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar capacity and will be able to take on responsibility. She will probably be educated to A level and will have a good knowledge of shorthand and typing. She will be working in a pleasant office in the City of London. Salary £4,500 plus. Please send details to: Personnel Officer, Red Cross Society, Grosvenor Crescent, London SW1X 7EJ.

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SECRETARY TO THE MANAGING DIRECTOR PUBLISHING

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La Creme de la Creme also on page 22

Scandinavian/English—EC2

£6,000 + free lunch

Busy Swedish Director close to Liv St. station needs a capable P.A. with excellent skills for this hectic often demanding position. Fluency in any Scandinavian language.

Confidential P/A—Liv St.

£6,000 + free lunch

Your excellent sec. skills and diplomatic personality will be highly rewarded when working for senior board director of International EC2 bank.
Call Mrs. Dion Ward, Globe Staff Bureau, 405 2651

COME OUT OF THE COLD!

Enjoy the warm Guinness welcome, the know-how, the superb client contacts and the joyous range of Let's get together over coffee, wine, and...
Permanent/Temporary.

JOYCE GUINNESS BUREAU

21 Brompton Arcade, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. (near Hyde Park Gate).
01-589 8807/0800

THE SKY'S YOUR LIMIT!

As a secretary you will be working as part of a team of 3, your desire to learn about this exciting new market, your energetic, numerical and linguistic skills, your European background, your degree of interest you need and your ability to be a team player, Ring Amanda.

SENIOR SECRETARIES

01-493 6010

He, you, they

£6,000

He is the Chairman. They are the large group in W.C.1. You are the Secretary with organisational flair, short-hand, numerical and linguistic skills. You are looking for a first class P.A. and we'll put you all together.
439 7001 Secretaries Plus

SENIOR SECRETARIES

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WIMBLEDON AREA

BILINGUAL P.A. to £5,500

Become an important member of an international company where experience as a Director level will enable you to liaise with German clients. Prove your personality! Car driver. Age 25-45.
Ring Liz Sherlock
SENIOR SECRETARIES
01-493 60



-Managerial-Administrative-Secretarial-Personal Assistants-

PA to MANAGING DIRECTOR

c. £6,000

The Managing Director of the Extel Group, which is a diverse communications based group with its head office near Fleet Street, is currently looking for a Personal Assistant. The PA will be responsible for ensuring that the MD's office runs smoothly and efficiently at all times. A large part of the work is administrative and the PA will be involved with arranging many of the company's social functions throughout the year. In more routine matters the PA will be assisted by the MD's secretary.

We are looking for someone in their late 20's/early 30's who has had at least five years' experience of working at senior executive level. Applicants must be of smart appearance and have excellent shorthand/typing speeds and be used to working under pressure. If you think you can meet the above requirements, please telephone Miss V. Law on 01-353 1080, Ext. 7, or write to:

The Personnel Manager,
The Exchange Telegraph Co. Ltd.,
Extel House, East Harding Street,
LONDON EC4P 4HP.



SEC./P.A. WITH PIZZAZZ £5,800

This is a brand new promotions venture and a great opportunity for a bright minded senior sec. with that little bit extra. You'll be assisting the M.P. putting it all together. Top skills and s/h plus a level head. 24/7.

TWO PARTS £5,350

You'll be working for the board of director of a top ad. agency and you'll also be acting as a T.V. co-ordinator, so you'll need superb sec. skills plus above average ability to organise both jobs. It's hectic, but worth it. Plenty of perks, too.

SKILL IS BEAUTIFUL £4,500

You'll need ad. agency experience, brilliant

typing and a bit of rusty shorthand and like working in a tight knit team. You'll be assisting two account directors of this small but rapidly expanding ad. agency and get a real opportunity to develop a career.

MAKE IT IN MARKETING £5,000

You'll be joining an enthusiastic, young, happy company that specialises in marketing projects working in the main for one director, but everyone mucks in. You'll be controlling diaries, travel arrangements, in-house entertaining and involved in all aspects of the company. Super skills plus s/h. 20+.

Please telephone Linette Boniface or Kate Lawrence on 493 6456

71 New Bond Street, London, W.1.

ADPOWER RANDSTAD STAFF CONSULTANTS

adpower randstad

Marketing Support Representative

Data Logic, one of the fastest growing companies in the Word Processing field, is seeking additional Marketing Support Representatives.

Data Logic's products include the Lextron range of stand-alone word processors, an American market leader in screen typing which is now achieving spectacular success in Great Britain, through its advanced design and simplicity of operation.

Joining the established team at our Central London headquarters you will be one of the first to meet our customers: major companies, public utilities and government departments. You will work with our sales executives, providing demonstrations as part of our selling operation, supervising the installation of new equipment and following up with customer training. It will then be up to you to ensure the continued satisfaction of our new users with their installations... you will take responsibility.

We are looking for women and men with a thorough knowledge of typing techniques and office administration. Previous experience of word processors would be an advantage, as would work in a marketing or sales environment.

Mobility is essential and a car will be provided. Salary will be negotiable plus commission. Future prospects should be outstanding for the right person.

For further information call Susan Gibson on 01-486 7288 or write enclosing a resume of your education and career to: John Wilson, Data Logic Ltd., 29 Marylebone Road, London NW1. Quoting Ref: TWP/126.



Personal Secretary to Deputy Chairman & Managing Director

The Deputy Chairman and Managing Director of a major public property investment company requires an experienced, well educated Personal Secretary, aged 23/35, to work in luxury offices near Holborn Circus. The post is varied and interesting, you would have your own office and be responsible for dealing with all of his business, travel and charitable commitments, as well as certain administrative duties.

We provide excellent benefits, including 18 days annual holiday plus six additional days at Bank holiday weekends, L.V.s, B.U.P.A. season ticket loan scheme and a non-contributory pension scheme. Salary in the region of £7,000 p.a.

For further details, please ring Pauline Lewis on 01-631 8331.

Brixton Estate

Medical Secretary

Private Hospital
Net Salary £6,000

The Oil Industry Medical Society requires a Secretary to work as a Personal Assistant to the Director General in a busy modern hospital in Tripoli, Libya. A mature individual is required with ten years medical secretarial experience.

The Contract is for two years. Benefits include generous allowances, a loan for car purchase, 32 days annual travel-paid leave in U.K. and 16 days interim vacation. A furnished apartment adjacent to the hospital is provided free.

Applicants should write, in complete confidence, quoting reference LIBYA/FR to:

F. Rothwell, C.B.E.,
Whitehead Technical Services Limited,
The Whitehead Consulting Group,
21 Wigmore Street, London W1R 9LA.

WHITEHEAD

Got the talent for Customer Relations & Sales?

c. £7,000+car

Roboserve is a dynamic young company that is going places fast in the catering and auto-refreshment systems market. If you have the drive, personality and talent to build excellent customer relations and sell contracts for our top quality range of equipment, this job is right for you.

We have two vacancies at present: one in N. London/Herts, and one in W. Surrey/Hants for young (25 to 35 year old) men or women with good sales experience in a fast moving consumer or commercial product, and a background of successful customer service. The ideal person will have had some experience of dealing with client enquiries and problems - first hand in a tactful, efficient manner, and liaising with people up to the highest levels in the business world. Airline or media sales are considered relevant areas. You should at present live within easy access of the relevant areas.

Superb company benefits and product training will be offered, as well as negotiable salary to attract the highest calibre of applicant. If you are interested, please telephone Caroline Basbitt, Customer Relations Manager, confidentially on 01-998 2828, or write to her at Roboserve Limited, 19 Aintree Road, Perivale, Middlesex UB8 7LG.

FIRST CLASS CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY

We are an international sales organization looking for a person with good secretarial skills, sense of humour, ability to work on own initiative and be able to communicate with customers in a friendly manner.

In addition to excellent salary, we offer:-

- ★ Luncheon Vouchers £5 per week
- ★ Free Buffet Lunch
- ★ Luxury Mayfair Offices
- ★ Interest Free Season Ticket Loan

If you would like to join our young successful team, please contact (preferably in writing) -

Philip Stephens
THE TUPPERWARE COMPANY
43 Upper Grosvenor Street, London W1X 0BE
01-629 7861

OFFICE ADMINISTRATOR/P.A. LEADING PROMOTION/PUBLICITY COMPANY

Experienced person required to control the administration of a new division in an expanding Sales Promotion House. Company clients include many well-known national Brands.

Good shorthand and typing essential. There will also be some client and supplier contact.

Attractive salary, good West End location.

Please phone Mrs. Lawrence on 01-499 6875

P.A.

For M.D. of Consultancy

NR. OXFORD CIRCUS FLEXIBLE WORKING HOURS
This is a very interesting and varied position which would suit a P.A./Senior Secretary.

Working in a busy, friendly office, the responsibilities include administration and secretarial duties, together with some accounts work, though experience in this field is not essential.

An excellent salary is offered and benefits include a generous annual bonus, self-contrasting electric typewriter, 4 weeks holiday and L.V.s.

To apply, please telephone Mr. Gordon on 01-638 1160 (Office), or 01-388 0926 (home).

MULTILINGUAL SECRETARIES BRUSSELS, PARIS, MILAN!

BRUSSELS: A fast-moving, flexible and dynamic P.A. to assist President of marketing firm. FRENCH and GERMAN required plus good shorthand in English and bookkeeping experience. Salary negotiable from £7,000 p.m.

PARIS: Experienced Secretary with good FRENCH for newly appointed senior executive of well-known U.S. firm located in Paris. Salary £8,000 p.m.

MILAN: Top quality P.A. Secretary for Chairman of multinational company with H.Q. in Milan. Essential skills: good technical skills, very good ITALIAN and preferably also SPANISH, FRENCH and GERMAN useful. Excellent salary.

MULTILINGUAL SERVICES

22 CHANCERY CROSS ROAD, LONDON, W.C.2

01-336 3794/5 (Recruitment Consultants)

SENIOR MANAGEMENT

We are a leading Petrochemical Company seeking a capable, mature minded Secretary to work at Senior Management level. Ideally you will be aged 30+ with excellent shorthand and typing skills, experienced in dealing with all levels of staff and able to manage the day to day running of a busy department including the delegation and distribution of a fluctuating workload.

We offer an attractive salary, bonus and other fringe benefits. For further details and interview, please telephone Brenda Prout or Sally Tait on 01-837 3855, or write to: Stone & Webster Engineering Ltd., 236 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8HA.

PR/SECRETARY JEWELLERY DESIGNERS

A fast-expanding and world renowned gold and silver jewellery firm in the West End of London is looking for a PR/Secretary to join its small management team, as secretary to the General Manager and responsible for the PR and Advertising of his exciting company. Although experience in these fields would be an asset it is by no means essential. The more important is intelligence, a lively personality, good education and appearance and the ability to become immersed in the job. Shorthand and typing skills are necessary. Salary not more than £5,500. Applicants aged 25-35, please send CV to: Mr. King on 493 5787.

Gordon Yates Ltd (Staff Consultants)
35 Old Bond Street
London, W.1.

SPECIALIST TEMPORARY CONSULTANT c. £10,000

Major Recruitment Company seek a dynamic, self-motivated specialist in temporary recruitment. We are expanding fast from a successful base and would be interested in hearing about your professional experience - i.e. engineering, computers, secretarial, etc.

Interested? Then call Mark Maden in strict confidence, 01-628 8055.

Churchill Personnel Consultants

Finance, Politics & Fine Arts

£7,000 + benefits

Our client, an internationally known actor in politics and with chairmanships of numerous public companies ranging from finance to fine arts and charitable trusts, needs a P.A./Secretary. The successful candidate will have impeccable appearance, skills of 120/40, be energetic, flexible and have a desire for full involvement in his variety of activities. Age 28-40.

ANGELA MORTIMER
Recruitment Consultants
108 Piccadilly,
London, W.1.
01-429 9686

£7,000+ BI-LINGUAL SECRETARY

Internationally famous Swiss industrialist residing in London is seeking a high flying P.A./Secretary with excellent English and French shorthand/typing and preferably excellent German. Organise his life in the U.K. and travelling throughout the world, maintain his many properties worldwide and service his business clients and associates. Excellent central location, Age 28+.

DOLCE SIMPSON, 439 7972
Centrom Recruitment Consultants

HOME FURNISHINGS

Experienced Sec. PA required for Managing Director of wholesale fabrics and soft furnishings company in Berners Street, W.1. This is a key position with a good variety of work, shorthand and audio required. Salary range £5,000-£6,000 according to age and experience. Please Peter Alfa 01-580 8700

SOMETHING DIFFERENT AT JAYGAR...

FILM CO. WI £5,500
Chairman needs PA with good organising ability for varied and interesting work.

5 STAR HOTEL £5,300
Social know how + good sec and admin skills for interesting job with super perks.

PR WEST END £5,500
MD of leading Co needs PA/Sec 180-407, for busy varied job.

CHELSEA £5,000
Business-like audio sec to run office. Friendly team of architects/designers.

55a Sloane Square London SW1 01-738 4148
Consultants

JAYGAR

INTERVIEWER/CONSULTANT

This is an exciting opportunity for a dynamic person to join a leading international employment agency helping to provide a high standard of professional services to both applicants and clients. Excellent career prospects are offered to the successful applicants who will have to demonstrate their ability and maturity not only to communicate with people at all levels, but to participate with and contribute to the future growth of this fast expanding company. He/she will have a positive approach to all aspects of applicant placement and will relish the prospect of working on their own initiative. The successful applicants will receive a full training course at our own training centre, together with a very attractive salary and incentive bonus commensurate with the hard work and commitment that this job demands. We currently have vacancies for this position in the London area and provinces. For full details contact:

Mrs. Molly Routledge,
ALFRED MARKS LTD.,
17 Oxford Street, London, W.1.
Tel. 01-437 7855.

QUEEN ELIZABETH COLLEGE

Kennington (University of London)

PERSONAL ASSISTANT/ SECRETARY TO THE PRINCIPAL

An interesting appointment as Personal Assistant/Secretary to Dr. Robert S. James, the Principal of this science-based College, situated in the heart of London. The successful candidate will be at senior level and able to organise a wide range of professional and social activities. Pension, Season Ticket loan, sports facilities. Please apply enclosing C.V. to:

The College Secretary,
Queen Elizabeth College,
Campden Hill Road,
London, W8 7AH.

ARE YOU A PROFESSIONAL?

Busy film and television executive needs a senior secretary to work at Pinewood Studios, Iver Heath, Bucks.

Excellent shorthand and typing speeds vital! (Minimum shorthand 110 w.p.m., typing 65 w.p.m. - golfball). Previous experience in a legal office would be helpful but not essential, although a minimum of 2 years as an executive secretary of P.A. honours.

Salary negotiable - holidays

For an appointment telephone:

Iver (0753) 652391

SECRETARY/P.A.

For small sales office of a large American Textile Firm - Oxford Circus. Good shorthand and typing as well as some basic bookkeeping. Must be well organised.

Salary - £5,000 to start

Apply after Jan. 3rd to:-

Dan River (U.K.) Sales,
23 Great Castle St., London, W.1.
Tel.: 493 2595/6

PER executive secretaries

TOP SALARY FOR A TOP P.A. SECRETARY

The Director of a world famous Engineering Company based in the ACTON area requires an experienced P.A. Secretary who will receive a salary commensurate with her abilities. With an assistant the P.A. Secretary will be responsible for running the Director's office. A smart appearance and good telephone voice are essential. Good salary and benefits. Own office. CONTACT: GILL BEEDHAM.

01-235 9984
CITY Starting £7,500

This is the ideal opportunity for a very efficient Secretary with shorthand skills of 120 w.p.m. who wishes to make a wider career. With a regular rising salary. Capable of team work, numerous, with 3 months' O.T. level and a very good educational background. The successful candidate probably aged 35-40 with a pleasant, smart appearance will be fully career motivated. In return the rewards and prospects will be exceptional. CONTACT: DAWN SHAVER.

01-235 9984

PER Executive Secretaries,
4/5 Grosvenor Place,
London SW1X 7SB.

BI-LINGUAL ENGLISH/ITALIAN SECRETARY/P.A.

LOCATION: VICTORIA

International Drinks company requires an experienced Secretary/P.A. to the Director/General Manager. The applicant should have three years' commercial experience, preferably in an international company, and must be fluent in Italian as well as English, and capable of shorthand and typing in both languages.

In addition to first class secretarial skills, this demanding position requires initiative and the ability to take personal responsibility.

The successful applicant will be offered a first class salary together with usual fringe benefits.

Please send full details to The Personnel Manager, 20 Buckingham Gate, London, SW1E 6LR.

£6,500 IN MAYFAIR

The managing director of a large group with diverse interest needs a Sec./P.A. Age 30-35. You will need good organising skills to take control of a busy office, plan a very heavy schedule and liaise with other senior management. Share superb offices with own assistant.

Directors' Secretaries
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
Tel: 01-629 9323

SECRETARY/ASSISTANT

A small but wide spread International European Consultancy Group is looking for a mature SENIOR SECRETARY capable of working with, not for, one of its senior partners in London. In addition to main stream consultancy work the partner concerned also handles the group's international legal and secretarial work.

Someone in their thirties, or thereabouts, who has a good education ('A' levels at least), impeccable secretarial skills and the capability to handle everything from coffee making through complex travel arrangements to allocating upset clients. The work will be enjoyable and satisfying with money at the top end of current practice but promotion, frankly, will be difficult.

Those interested should write to: Martin Duchesne, c/o Robert Marshall Advertising Ltd., 44 Wellington Street, London WC2E 7JL.

Lloyds Brokers £6,000

PA Secretary to main board director of well established city firm. Impeccable speeds and senior level experience essential.

Personnel Administration c £5,250 + mortgage

City merchant bank seeks secretary (100/60) for two personnel officers.

Career plan 734 4284 CONSULTANTS

P.A. SECRETARY-£6,000

Due to my present Secretary's husband being moved out of London a vacancy has arisen for a well-educated person to take over as Personal Assistant to the Senior Partner of an Architect's Practice in Jermyn Street, St. James's. You should have good shorthand and typing skills, an aptitude for organising, have a minimum of one A level pass grade. Ideally be aged between 28-35 and be self-motivated.

You will be responsible for the administrative staff in our London, Glasgow and Chester offices, with frequent travelling to each of them and be jointly responsible with the Senior Partner for the smooth administration of the whole practice. Your commencing salary will be £5,000 per annum with 4 weeks holiday.

Please ring Carol Rooms on 01-630 0010 to arrange an interview.

BILINGUAL SECRETARY

Full time Secretary required immediately for the London office of a Swiss industrialist. Excellent knowledge of English and French, shorthand, good knowledge of German. Some experience of book-keeping preferably. Good sense of organisation.

Reply to:

GUNTER SACHS,
125 OLD CHURCH ST., LONDON, S.W.3.
or phone 01-351 3438

مكاتب الأبحاث

PERSONAL CHOICE



Major General Sir Frank Kitson in the first of a new series called War School (BBC 1, 9.25)

● If we are going to bandy testy words with the Russians over what they are doing in Afghanistan, it may be as well that we pronounce them correctly. That, naturally, is not why BBC Television is starting a Russian course for beginners next week, but it could be one of the unexpected dividends that the course will pay. Tonight's programme Russian—Language and People: Red Letter Puzzle (BBC 2, 7.35) is in the nature of an introduction to the enterprise. Sir Harold Wilson explains how his sketchy knowledge of Russian got him out of a tight spot when Moscow police arrested him for photographing a bicycle outside the prison used by the derailed secret police. There is also a sports quiz, tied to the forthcoming Olympics in Moscow (heated Anglo-Soviet verbal exchanges are likely over this little affair, too, unless the Afghan trouble is cleared up to our satisfaction), and there are meaningful contributions from Michael Frayn, the playwright, and Magnus Magnusson, that diligent seeker-out of other people's knowledge.

● There is a characteristic non-sensuous Yorkshireman about the Grimethorpe Colliery Brass Band man's description of Tuscany in tonight's documentary Arrivederci Grimethorpe (ITV, 10.30). "Nice", he says, "like the Yorkshire dales with grapevines". Perhaps we shall not learn what the Italians, in turn, thought of Yorkshire, but, judging by tonight's film, they were ecstatic about the sound of music that comes out of their county. This Granada TV film is a record of the band's tour of Tuscany last year—one concert in the cathedral in Montepulciano (a 20-minute standing ovation) and another in the mercury-mining village of Abbadia di Salvatore (a triumphal progress through the streets).

● How Trevor Peacock shrivels and corkscrews himself into the evil Chimp in The Old Curiosity Shop, currently being serialised on BBC 1 on Sunday nights, is a mystery to me. Except for the voice, I could not believe, watching Mr Peacock's Feste in Twelfth Night last Sunday, that this droll fellow and Dickens's dwarf were one and the same man. The sinister actor is one of the guests on Pebble Mill at One today (BBC 1, 1.00) and it is more than likely that he will give some of the tricks away. Not all though, I hope. Charles Laughton went to the grave without fully explaining how they converted him to a shapeless lump in The Hunchback of Notre Dame. Some illusions are just too good to lose.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: *STEREO; *BLACK AND WHITE; (T) REPEAT.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

TELEVISION

BBC 1

12.45 News and weather.

1.00 Pebble Mill at One: Includes a studio interview with Trevor Peacock, who plays Chimp in the present serial version of The Old Curiosity Shop (see Personal Choice).

1.45 Playboard: for children. The Great Big Turnip (r). Closedown at 2.00.

2.25 Children's Wardrobe: Repeat of BBC 2 series. How to make children's clothes and save money.

2.55 Play School: Frances Lindsay's story Mr Biss and Pieces Plants Some Bubs.

4.20 Pindie and Dicks: cartoon. Mistletoe Cat (r).

4.25 Jackanory: Joanna David continues reading Nannie Babbitt's The Eyes of the Amariyis.

4.40 Take Hart:

BBC 2

10.20 am Chart: for Asian viewers. Close down at 10.45.

11.00 Play School: Same as BBC 1, 2.55.

5.40 pm Flash Gordon Conquers the Universe: Episode 5 of this seminal American space fiction adventure: The Palace of Terror.

6.00 Newsround Africa: 20 minutes in this special series. John Craven and Lucy Mathias report on tribal life in the continent. They find that the Masai, in east Africa, have stuck to the old traditional way of life, whereas other tribes have become city dwellers.

6.30 Cricket: Highlights from the

Tony Hart, the clever draughtsman, builds a high tower, using little boxes. 5.00 John Craven's Newsround: junior newsreel.

5.10 John White: Part 2 of this adaptation of Catherine Cookson's book, a nineteenth-century tale about two orphaned brothers.

5.40 News: with Peter Woods.

5.55 Nationwide.

6.50 Women in White: Two-part American drama (this is part 1) about hospital life. From Frank G. Slaughter's successful book.

8.25 Family Ties: Lipt episode about a public health inspector sends Basil Fawlty into a spin.

9.00 News: with Richard Baker.

9.25 War School: New series which looks at the lives and training of young Army officers at the Staff

College at Camberley, Surrey. Part 1 examines the techniques of General Frank Kitson, the college's controversial commandant.

9.35 Sportsnight: Coverage of the second Test between Australia and England, in Sydney, and highlights from one of tonight's replays in the third round of the FA Cup.

11.00 News: with Peter Woods.

11.02 Parkinson: Michael Parkinson's guests tonight are Larry Adler, Twiggy and Percy Edwards.

11.25 am Weather.

Regions

VARIOUS: Wales, 5.10 am; Scotland, 5.20 am; Northern Ireland, 5.30 am; London, 5.40 am; South East, 5.50 am; South West, 6.00 am; Midlands, 6.10 am; North East, 6.20 am; North West, 6.30 am; Yorkshire, 6.40 am; East of England, 6.50 am; West of England, 7.00 am; South of England, 7.10 am; North of England, 7.20 am; Midlands, 7.30 am; Yorkshire, 7.40 am; East of England, 7.50 am; West of England, 8.00 am; South of England, 8.10 am; North of England, 8.20 am; Midlands, 8.30 am; Yorkshire, 8.40 am; East of England, 8.50 am; West of England, 9.00 am; South of England, 9.10 am; North of England, 9.20 am; Midlands, 9.30 am; Yorkshire, 9.40 am; East of England, 9.50 am; West of England, 10.00 am; South of England, 10.10 am; North of England, 10.20 am; Midlands, 10.30 am; Yorkshire, 10.40 am; East of England, 10.50 am; West of England, 11.00 am; South of England, 11.10 am; North of England, 11.20 am; Midlands, 11.30 am; Yorkshire, 11.40 am; East of England, 11.50 am; West of England, 12.00 am; 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